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DISLOCATIONS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES RESULTING FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR

The outbreak of the European war in the summer of 1914 found the United States in the midst of an industrial depression¹ which, as regards foreign trade, had manifested itself in a greatly reduced excess of merchandise exports over merchandise imports. Thus, for the six months beginning with January and ending with June, 1914, the excess of exports of domestic merchandise was but 47 million dollars, as compared with 267 millions for the corresponding period in 1913, and 196 millions for the corresponding period in 1912. During the fifteen months that have elapsed since the beginning of the war,² a marked reversal has taken place in the conditions of our foreign trade, with the result that our exports of domestic merchandise for that period have exceeded our imports of merchandise by approximately 1,600 million dollars.

In view of this remarkable change in the volume of our foreign trade, it is deemed appropriate at this time to set forth the facts involved in this change, and to ascertain, if possible, what effect the war has had upon that trade. Analysis should reveal certain fundamental aspects of the problem. First, is this huge excess of exports due to an increase in the exports or to a decrease in the imports, and when did the increase or decrease begin to manifest itself? Again, what changes have occurred in the volume of our trade with the belligerent nations or with nations contiguous to them? What commodities appear to have been most affected by the war? What commodities have moved in increased or decreased proportions to and from what countries? And, since the imports and exports of merchandise which have been cited do not include the imports and exports of gold, what has been the movement of gold between the United States and other countries? Finally, it is well known that American foreign trade has depended largely

¹ See *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, June 13, 1914, XCVIII, 1796.

² This article was written in November, 1915.

upon the shipping furnished by other nations. Germany's shipping has been driven from the seas, and that of other belligerent nations has been commandeered for military purposes. What countries, then, are carrying the foreign commerce of the United States? And what effect has the war had upon the American merchant marine? These, then, appear to be the chief aspects of our problem, and should furnish the basis for the discussion. To restate, the discussion should proceed along these lines: (A) changes in the volume of exports and imports of merchandise; (B) changes in the volume of trade with specified countries; (C) changes in the volume of trade in specified commodities; (D) changes in the volume of trade in specified commodities and with specified countries; (E) changes in the movement of gold; (F) changes in the shipping facilities.

Finally, what follows in these pages is a statement of fact and not an argument. As such it is forced to deal extensively with statistical material. The source of this material, as stated in the tables, is the monthly reports containing summaries of the foreign commerce of the United States published by the federal Bureau of Statistics. No attempt has been made to ascertain what margin of error exists in these reports. Allowance must accordingly be made for that margin which under present conditions may be increased somewhat by any tendency to make false declarations as to cargoes or destinations. Nor does this article attempt to argue whether these changes in our foreign commerce are or are not advantageous to the United States. It simply aims to set forth the fact of the changes, so far as existing data will permit.

A. CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

To ascertain the effect of the war upon the imports and exports of the United States, comparison is made between the period which has elapsed since June 30, 1914, and the four fiscal years immediately preceding. This carries us back to June, 1910, and thus shows the course of our foreign trade during the last five years. The four fiscal years preceding July, 1914, should indicate the normal course of our foreign commerce in recent years, and therefore

little material advantage would be gained by going back of 1910. It will be in order, first, to sketch the movement of imports and exports during the four years preceding July, 1914, and then to indicate the changes that have taken place during the period covered by the war.

By referring to statistical Table I and Chart I it becomes clear that the export trade culminates and declines each year in a regular and definite manner. Thus, starting from the lowest point, which is reached in July, it increases rapidly during the autumn months, culminates in November or December, and then declines during

TABLE I*
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS,
JULY, 1910—OCTOBER, 1915
(The figures denote millions of dollars.)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE						
July.....	111.4	124.7	146.1	158.1	150.9	264.6
August.....	131.9	141.7	165.1	185.1	108.1	257.1
September.....	165.9	193.6	196.9	215.8	153.2	295.6
October.....	204.9	207.6	251.6	269.0	190.3	334.6†
November.....	204.1	199.3	275.0	243.3	200.0	.....
December.....	226.6	222.6	247.3	230.4	240.6	.....
January.....	194.6	200.0	224.2	201.6	263.6	.....
February.....	173.3	196.8	191.1	171.6	294.3	.....
March.....	158.6	202.4	183.3	183.9	292.3	.....
April.....	154.8	176.1	196.2	158.9	289.0	.....
May.....	148.8	171.2	191.0	157.4	269.3	.....
June.....	138.2	133.6	160.1	154.1	264.1	.....
IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE						
July.....	117.3	118.1	148.6	139.0	159.6	143.2
August.....	138.3	125.9	154.9	137.6	129.7	141.8
September.....	117.2	125.1	144.8	171.0	140.0	151.2
October.....	124.0	132.6	177.9	132.9	138.0	148.5†
November.....	129.7	126.1	153.0	148.2	126.4	.....
December.....	136.7	140.6	154.0	184.0	114.6	.....
January.....	130.5	143.5	163.0	154.7	122.3	.....
February.....	121.6	134.1	149.9	148.0	125.1	.....
March.....	139.0	157.5	155.4	182.5	158.0	.....
April.....	119.8	162.5	146.1	173.7	160.5	.....
May.....	129.8	155.6	133.4	164.2	142.2	.....
June.....	122.8	131.0	131.2	157.5	157.6	.....

* In this and the following tables, the figures, unless otherwise specified, are taken from the *Monthly Summaries of the Commerce and Finance of the United States*, published by the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, D.C.

† The exports and imports for October, 1915, are taken from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* for November 27, 1915, and are based upon an advance statement by the government. The official statement of the Bureau has not, at the present writing, been published. The figure for exports includes both domestic and foreign exports from the United States. The latter rarely exceed five millions per month.

the remainder of the fiscal year. A brief arrest of this decline, or sometimes another increase, appears in March or April. July

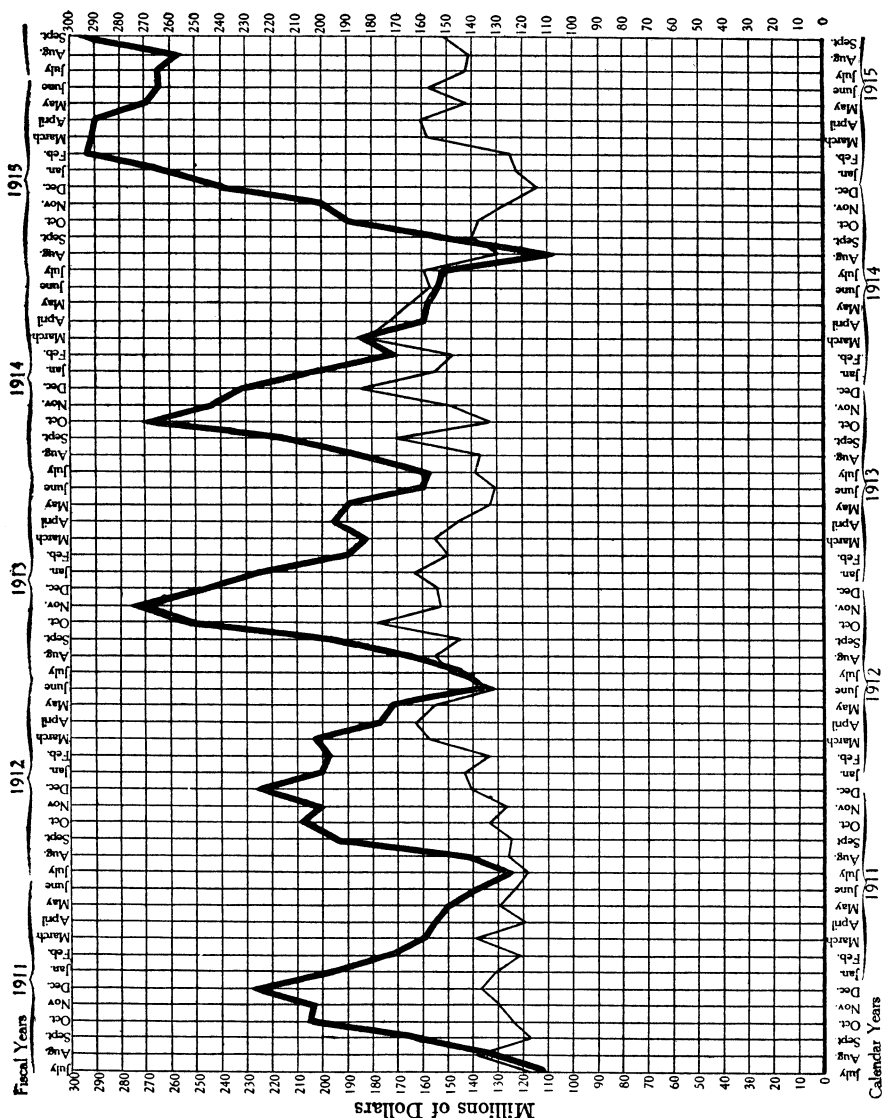


CHART I.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE (HEAVY LINE) AND TOTAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (LIGHT LINE) OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915

appears as the month of least exportation in every fiscal year except 1913-14, in which year June held that position. The reason for

this exception is probably to be found in the industrial depression in Europe during the spring months of 1914.¹

In the import trade, however, no such regular development is evident. In the fiscal year 1910-11, both August and March were months of maximum importation, while December was nearly as great. In the three succeeding fiscal years, April, October, and December were the months of largest imports. The same disparity exists as regards the month of least importation, that month being September in 1910, July in 1911, June in 1912, and October in 1913. It is also evident that the import trade exhibits great contrasts in regularity from year to year. Thus in the fiscal² year 1911-12 the rise is almost continuous until April, while in 1913-14 the movement is interrupted by sharp breaks which occur at intervals of two or four months.

Turning to the months which followed the declaration of war, the effect upon the export trade is perceived at once. Exports fell to 108 millions³ in August of 1914, much lower than any preceding August in the period covered. It is true that this decline was followed by an immediate increase in September, 1914; but it could hardly be said that exports regained their normal level before December, 1914. Certainly exports in November were less than those in any of the four preceding Novembers except November, 1911. After December, 1914, however, exports increased rapidly, reaching a total of 294 millions in February of 1915, the largest amount ever exported in a single month up to that time. The months following February witnessed the usual decline; but exports still continued at a high level, those in June, 1915, being 100 millions above any other June within the period since 1910. The figures available for the autumn months of 1915 indicate that exports during 1915-16 will greatly exceed those of 1914-15. Thus September, with 295.6 millions, and October, with over 300 millions, have already passed the high mark reached by February, 1915.

The movement of imports, on the other hand, has been much less spectacular. Briefly the facts are these: a decline in August of 1914, followed by a recovery in September and October of that

¹ See *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, May 16, 1914, XCVIII, 1491.

² Unless otherwise stated the fiscal year will be used.

³ Here as elsewhere in this article understand "dollars" after millions.

year; another decline in November and December to the lowest point in the entire five years; and, beginning with January, 1915, a gradual recovery to the normal level, which was reached in March, 1915. The recovery during September and October, 1914, was probably due to the fact that American merchants had ordered goods two or three months in advance, and these goods continued to arrive after the beginning of the war.

The effect of these changes upon the total volume of exports and imports is shown by the following comparison with preceding years:

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30 (Millions of Dollars)				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Exports of domestic merchandise.	2,013.5	2,170.3	2,428.5	2,329.6	2,716.0
Imports of merchandise.	1,527.2	1,653.2	1,813.0	1,893.9	1,674.1

Imports in 1914-15 are thus much lower than in 1912-13 and 1913-14 and but slightly above those in 1911-12. On the other hand, exports during the last fiscal year are much higher than during any preceding year in the series. The net result is an excess of exports of domestic merchandise over imports of merchandise of 1,042 millions.

B. CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF TRADE WITH SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

From consideration of the total volume of exports and imports we turn now to the volume of trade with particular countries, and especially to those affected by the war. It will facilitate discussion to treat exports and imports separately; and, as regards exports, it will further facilitate discussion to treat the belligerent countries—Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia—as one group, and the neutral contiguous countries as another group. The latter will include the Netherlands, Sweden, Greece, Norway, and Denmark.

Statistical Table II compares the volume of exports to the several countries named during the last fiscal year with the pre-

ceding years. Table III and Charts II and III show the monthly movement of exports to those countries. From the former it is seen that exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary have dwindled to a tenth of their former proportions, and those to Belgium, in spite of a brief recovery in February, 1915, are only a third of their former volume. On the other hand, exports to Italy and France have more than doubled, and those to Great Britain have increased by more than one-half. Large increases are also shown in the case of the neutral countries.

TABLE II*

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO, AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM, CERTAIN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS, JULY 1, 1910—JUNE 30, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
<i>Exports to—</i>					
Austria-Hungary.....	19.5	22.3	23.3	22.7	1.2
Belgium.....	45.0	51.3	66.8	61.2	20.6
Denmark.....	13.3	15.7	18.6	15.6	79.8
France.....	135.2	135.3	146.1	159.8	369.3
Germany.....	287.4	306.9	331.6	344.7	28.8
Greece.....	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	23.4
Italy.....	60.5	65.2	76.2	74.2	184.8
Netherlands.....	96.1	103.7	125.9	112.2	143.2
Norway.....	7.3	8.3	8.3	9.0	39.0
Russia (in Europe).....	23.5	21.5	25.3	30.0	37.4
Spain.....	25.0	25.0	31.4	30.3	38.1
Sweden.....	7.9	9.4	12.1	14.6	78.2
Great Britain.....	576.6	564.3	597.1	594.2	911.7
Russia (in Asia).....	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	23.3
<i>Imports from—</i>					
Austria-Hungary.....	16.9	16.7	19.1	20.1	9.7
Belgium.....	37.0	41.6	41.9	41.0	10.2
France.....	115.4	124.5	136.8	141.4	77.1
Germany.....	163.2	171.3	188.9	189.9	91.3
Russia.....	11.0	20.6	26.9	20.8	2.5
Great Britain.....	261.2	272.9	295.5	293.6	256.3
Cuba.....	110.3	120.1	126.0	131.3	185.7
Argentina.....	29.0	29.8	26.8	45.1	73.7

* Only those countries are given whose trade with the United States has shown the greatest changes and is likely to be directly affected by the war.

It becomes desirable, however, to indicate at what time these changes began in the volume of trade with these countries; and for this purpose it is necessary to refer to the monthly movement of exports (Table III). From Chart II it is evident that the curve

TABLE III

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO SPECIFIED COUNTRIES,
BY MONTHS, JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915
(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
GREAT BRITAIN						
July.....	24.7	25.2	27.3	31.4	34.4	84.3
August.....	30.1	30.7	32.4	38.3	32.9	93.5
September.....	48.8	57.3	52.8	58.4	41.8	95.7
October.....	70.3	60.6	69.2	70.9	72.4	.....
November.....	74.4	55.3	82.8	66.7	69.5	.....
December.....	82.7	64.4	71.3	64.0	83.8	.....
January.....	61.9	57.2	57.1	60.1	99.7	.....
February.....	43.2	54.2	46.0	49.5	101.7	.....
March.....	39.4	54.2	38.6	43.8	93.3	.....
April.....	32.1	40.7	45.8	36.5	94.3	.....
May.....	35.7	39.8	41.5	37.7	98.6	.....
June.....	32.4	24.2	31.2	36.4	88.1	.....
FRANCE						
July.....	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.9	43.0
August.....	8.3	7.7	9.4	10.7	7.4	28.8
September.....	13.0	13.0	12.7	17.5	19.0	35.8
October.....	18.1	13.8	20.5	26.1	17.0	.....
November.....	13.3	14.8	23.3	19.1	20.8	.....
December.....	19.0	15.3	18.1	18.3	37.5	.....
January.....	17.5	13.8	14.5	11.5	34.3	.....
February.....	12.4	13.3	7.6	11.7	41.9	.....
March.....	8.8	10.6	8.8	13.5	40.6	.....
April.....	7.4	10.6	10.2	8.8	51.6	.....
May.....	6.7	10.6	8.6	9.6	49.7	.....
June.....	5.3	6.2	6.4	6.8	43.1	.....
GERMANY						
July.....	12.0	14.0	14.4	18.0	14.9	0.09
August.....	15.4	17.7	16.4	21.3	0.06	0.03
September.....	25.4	26.3	26.4	34.7	.....	0.09
October.....	34.8	33.3	41.2	48.4	0.01	.....
November.....	33.6	32.2	44.3	48.0	0.04	.....
December.....	31.3	36.3	40.7	33.2	2.1	.....
January.....	25.9	34.2	30.9	34.3	6.3	.....
February.....	31.3	31.4	26.9	24.0	4.9	.....
March.....	21.1	30.2	26.5	28.2	0.2	.....
April.....	20.8	19.6	23.3	18.4	.....	.....
May.....	20.2	18.3	22.8	19.2	.....	.....
June.....	15.2	13.0	17.3	16.6	.....	.....
ITALY						
July.....	2.3	2.7	4.1	4.5	4.2	13.8
August.....	3.1	3.0	4.2	5.2	1.1	15.5
September.....	5.4	6.4	5.0	6.1	4.3	33.5
October.....	6.1	5.9	8.0	7.4	11.1	.....
November.....	4.1	4.7	8.8	7.7	17.0	.....
December.....	7.4	6.5	7.5	9.1	26.1	.....
January.....	6.0	6.7	8.6	7.3	24.5	.....
February.....	7.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	26.6	.....
March.....	5.1	8.0	6.6	6.0	23.5	.....
April.....	4.3	6.0	5.8	5.2	19.3	.....
May.....	4.9	4.5	6.0	4.4	11.4	.....
June.....	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7	15.1	.....

TABLE III—Continued

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
NETHERLANDS						
July.....	6.3	10.4	8.6	9.5	12.2	4.5
August.....	7.3	8.2	10.2	13.7	2.5	6.7
September.....	7.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	7.9	8.0
October.....	6.3	8.8	11.6	6.9	3.9	.....
November.....	7.3	7.6	10.7	7.7	7.0	.....
December.....	8.7	10.7	11.3	10.0	12.4	.....
January.....	7.9	9.9	13.0	9.3	14.5	.....
February.....	8.3	7.2	9.9	8.4	18.0	.....
March.....	8.5	9.4	11.4	8.9	23.3	.....
April.....	8.7	8.4	12.2	9.1	20.7	.....
May.....	9.8	7.2	8.1	8.1	12.9	.....
June.....	7.8	6.2	9.4	10.7	7.6	.....
BELGIUM						
July.....	2.2	3.7	3.7	4.9	6.3	0.7
August.....	2.8	4.0	4.8	9.3	0.4	1.4
September.....	3.5	5.3	6.3	4.7	0.7	2.3
October.....	3.9	5.1	7.9	6.4	0.4	.....
November.....	4.2	4.1	6.9	3.9	0.1	.....
December.....	4.7	4.1	7.9	5.7	0.7	.....
January.....	4.7	4.8	6.5	4.4	1.9	.....
February.....	4.2	4.1	5.8	4.0	3.3	.....
March.....	3.9	4.9	3.7	4.6	2.6	.....
April.....	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	1.4	.....
May.....	3.1	3.0	4.5	4.2	0.8	.....
June.....	3.4	3.3	4.0	4.3	1.5	.....
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY						
July.....	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.01
August.....	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	.....	.....
September.....	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	.....	0.06
October.....	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	.....	.....
November.....	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.9	.....	.....
December.....	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.1	.....	.....
January.....	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	.....	.....
February.....	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	.....	.....
March.....	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.6	.....	.....
April.....	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	.....	.....
May.....	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.02	.....
June.....	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	.....	.....
RUSSIA IN EUROPE						
July.....	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	18.5
August.....	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.07	9.7
September.....	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.9	0.2	14.6
October.....	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.9	.....
November.....	1.1	2.1	4.2	2.8	0.6	.....
December.....	3.0	1.7	1.9	4.9	0.4	.....
January.....	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.6	0.6	.....
February.....	2.5	3.2	1.5	2.1	0.4	.....
March.....	2.8	3.1	1.6	4.0	3.7	.....
April.....	3.4	1.6	2.5	2.4	4.8	.....
May.....	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.1	6.7	.....
June.....	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.6	13.9	.....

TABLE III—*Continued*

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
THE FIVE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES OF DENMARK, GREECE, NORWAY, SPAIN, AND SWEDEN						
July	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.9	3.3	13.9
August	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.2	3.5	14.7
September	4.4	4.8	5.9	5.9	14.3	18.9
October	4.9	5.8	6.6	8.6	20.8	.....
November	5.1	5.6	7.2	6.5	28.2	.....
December	5.3	5.2	6.9	6.6	25.4	.....
January	4.3	5.8	6.4	6.1	27.7	.....
February	4.9	5.5	5.8	4.1	38.7	.....
March	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.4	42.7	.....
April	5.1	5.0	5.6	4.8	23.0	.....
May	4.5	4.1	5.7	5.7	17.9	.....
June	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.0	10.3	.....

	Denmark	Greece	Norway	Sweden	Russia in Asia
1914					
July	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1
August	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.03
September	3.4	3.2	2.9	1.6	0.009
October	7.9	0.6	4.1	5.8	0.04
November	13.0	1.0	3.7	7.4	2.1
December	8.0	2.5	3.0	7.9	2.4
1915					
January	6.5	3.7	4.1	9.8	3.2
February	10.6	3.3	7.8	13.6	2.3
March	11.5	4.7	4.9	18.3	1.8
April	7.4	1.7	3.4	5.9	6.0
May	4.9	0.7	2.0	4.3	11.0
June	4.3	0.9	1.1	2.0	3.7
July	3.8	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.3
August	3.4	2.9	1.6	4.2	2.0
September	5.4	1.5	4.7	4.7	0.8

of our export trade with Great Britain follows rather closely the curve of our general export trade; and that the same is true of Germany and France, though in less degree. That is, the exports culminate in the autumn months, and then decline through the balance of the fiscal year. This resemblance is due to the fact that cotton and foodstuffs, of which those countries are heavy buyers, move outward in the autumn months. Now, by comparing the monthly exports to Great Britain and France in 1914-15 with the exports of preceding years, it seems clear that until December, 1914, no marked change took place in the volume of trade with either country; but since December, 1914, the volume of exports to those

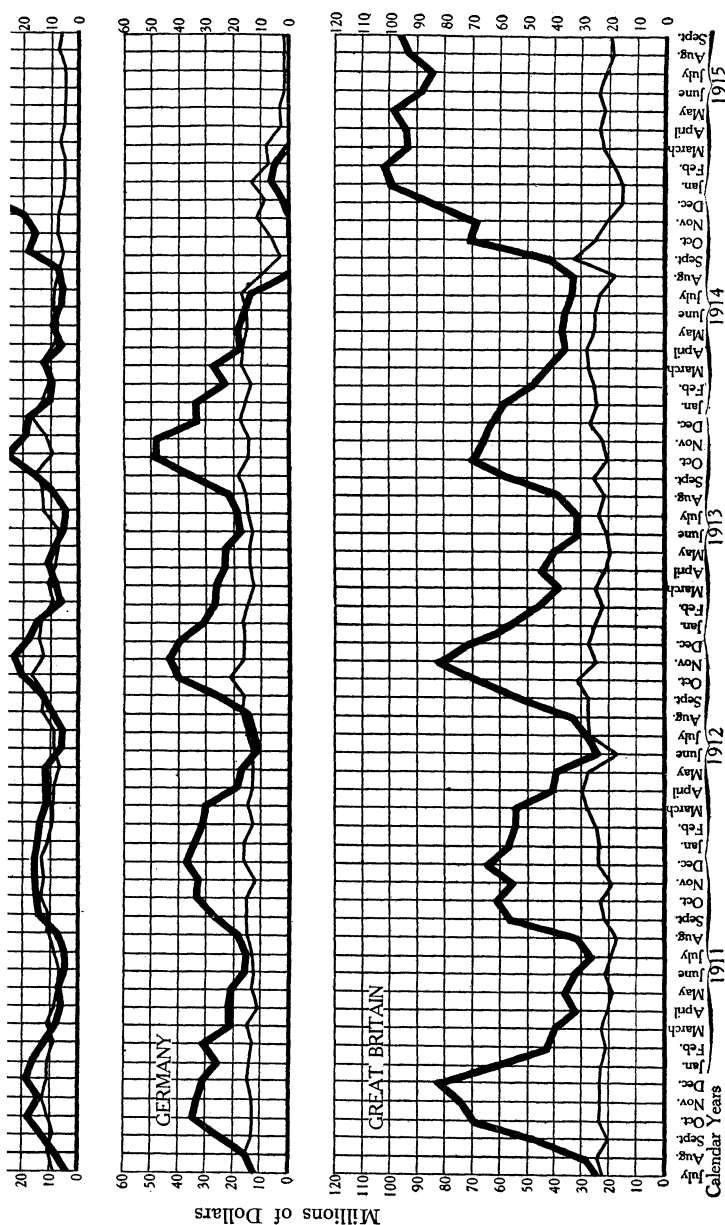


CHART II.—UNITED STATES EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE IN MERCHANDISE WITH FRANCE, GERMANY, AND GREAT BRITAIN,
BY MONTHS, JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915

The heavy lines show exports from the United States; the light lines, imports to the United States

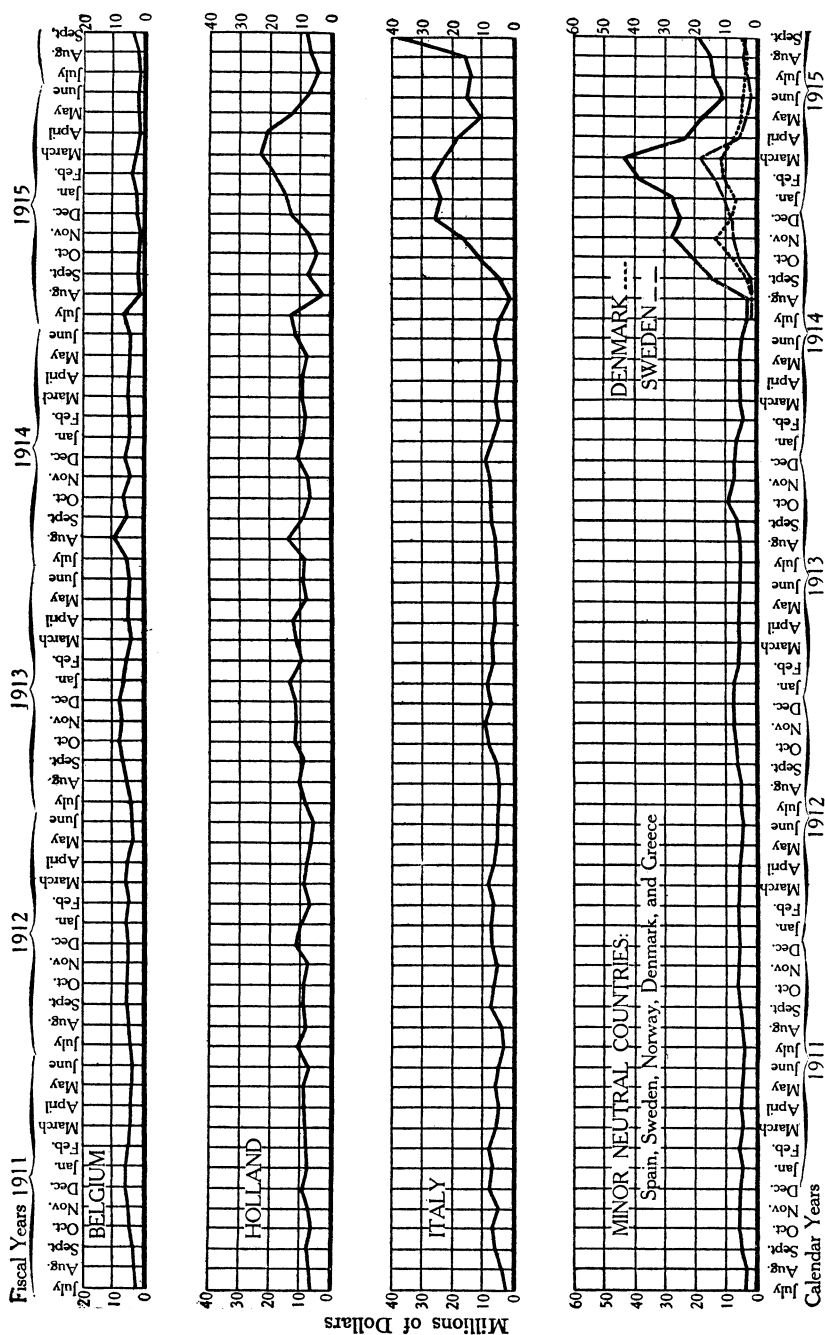


CHART III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CERTAIN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY MONTHS,
JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915

countries has continued at an abnormally high level, culminating in February, 1915, for Great Britain, and in April for France.

The export trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary became insignificant almost as soon as war was declared, and has continued so ever since; though in the case of Germany a slight improvement took place in January and February, 1915. Belgium likewise responded instantly to the war; but since January, 1915, the export trade with that country has somewhat improved.

In the case of Italy, the first effect of the war was a decline in our export trade; but this decline lasted only two months, and the increase began at least two months earlier than in the case of Great Britain and France, namely, in October of 1914. The increase continued until a maximum of 26.6 millions was reached in February, 1915. The export trade with Italy then declined by easy stages, remaining above the normal level. The sudden increase to 33 millions in September, 1915, may mark the beginning of a new rise.

Russia, the last of the belligerent countries to be considered, presents a somewhat peculiar situation, in that access can be had to the Slavic power by way of Asia, as well as by Europe. Accordingly the exports to Russia in Asia must be placed beside those to Russia in Europe. Prior to the war Russia had been importing from the United States an amount which varied from one to four millions per month, and totaled approximately 25 millions per year. The imports from the United States by way of Vladivostok amounted only to a few thousands per month. Following the outbreak of the war our exports to Russia by way of Europe at once declined sharply, recovered somewhat in October, 1914, but again fell to a low level, and continued in this condition until March, 1915. In November, 1914, however, exports to Russia by way of Asia rose suddenly to 2 millions for that month, and continued to average nearly 2 millions a month until April of 1915. In that month they reached 6 millions; and in May they culminated with a total of 11 millions. In the meantime exports to Russia in Europe, which had again reached normal in March, 1915, expanded rapidly until the high figure of 18 millions was attained in July, 1915. With

the heavy exports to Russia in Europe, exports to Russia in Asia have rapidly declined.¹

The export trade with the several neutral countries offers one contrast to that with the belligerent countries, namely, that the increase began earlier. The Netherlands is an exception to this statement, as the course of our export trade with that country follows the course of our trade with Great Britain and France. Thus in August, 1914, the exports to the Low Countries fell far below any previous August in the years since 1910; and this decline continued through September and October which followed. November, 1914, was nearly normal, and in December an increase was noticeable. This increase continued until March of 1915, with the high mark of 23.3 millions; but the exports have rapidly declined since that time. Denmark, prior to the war, had taken from us amounts which varied from 0.7 to 2.7 millions per month. Exports to that country rose in September, 1914, to 3.4 millions, reached the highest point in November, with 13 millions, and have since declined by easy stages. Greece was perhaps the first to show increased imports from the United States. Generally our exports to that country had been less than 0.1 million per month, In August, 1914, they reached 0.4 million; and in March, 1915, they amounted to 4.7 millions. Exports to Norway, which were usually less than 1 million per month, rose to 2.9 millions in September, 1914, and to a maximum of 7.8 millions in February, 1915. Sweden responded less quickly to the war situation, for it was not until October, 1914, that the increase in exports to that country took place. Rising from a monthly average of 1.9 millions to 5.8 millions in October, 1914, they attained a maximum of 18.3 millions in March, 1915. It is evident, therefore, that in the case of the neutral countries (the Netherlands excepted) the increase in our export trade began from two to five months earlier than in the case

¹ It is suggested that the heavy exports to Russia in Asia during the winter of 1915 are explained by the fact that all other means of access were then closed. Russia in Europe may be reached by the Baltic, the Dardanelles, or the White Sea at Archangel. The first two were controlled by the Central powers, while the third was then icebound. Therefore, the only remaining means of access was across Siberia to the Pacific. It may be that the present winter will witness another heavy export movement to Russia in Asia.

of great Britain and France; and that the course of trade with the Low Countries resembles that with the two Entente powers.

The changes in the imports of the United States from the several countries are principally confined to six belligerents—Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia—and two neutrals—Cuba and Argentina. Imports from the belligerents have declined; from the neutrals they have increased. Using the imports in 1913-14 as a basis for comparison, and speaking now of the last fiscal year, imports from Great Britain show the lowest percentage of decline, with a decrease of about 12 per cent; imports from Austria-Hungary, France, and Germany declined more than 50 per cent; those from Belgium about 75 per cent, and those from Russia about 80 per cent. The increases in imports from Cuba and Argentina, as will be shown later, are due largely to increased demand for cane sugar, wool, and cattle hides. It will be noted that the decrease in the imports from the six belligerent countries amounts to 258 millions, and the increase in the imports from the two neutral countries amounts to 82 millions, leaving a net decrease, as regards the eight countries considered, of 176 millions. This should be compared with the total decrease, all countries considered, of about 220 millions.

Referring to the table of monthly importations from these countries (Table IV), it is apparent that in the case of Austria-Hungary and Germany the August decline was followed by a recovery in November and December of 1914 and January of 1915 which approximated normal conditions. Since that time, however, imports have fallen to insignificant amounts. With Russia and Belgium, the decline beginning with the war has been practically continuous. France and Great Britain show a somewhat different course. Our imports from both declined after the declaration of war; but France has continued to export to us amounts which ranged slightly above one-half of the usual amount; and our import trade with Great Britain has gradually improved, until in June and July, 1915, it was nearly at the usual level. The period of heavy importation in the case of Cuba seems to run into two fiscal years. Increases are usually seen in March; and from March to August or September is the period of large imports. Likewise, August or

TABLE IV

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY MONTHS,

JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
GREAT BRITAIN						
July.....	21.9	19.8	26.4	23.3	22.9	20.3
August.....	24.3	16.8	27.2	20.7	17.8	18.5
September.....	19.8	21.5	27.4	25.3	32.1	19.8
October.....	22.7	22.4	30.9	20.2	25.0	.....
November.....	22.8	18.9	24.2	21.6	20.6	.....
December.....	22.7	23.6	27.2	28.5	14.9	.....
January.....	22.6	23.2	24.3	24.1	14.8	.....
February.....	20.6	24.4	22.4	24.3	17.7	.....
March.....	22.1	27.4	24.0	27.4	21.8	.....
April.....	20.1	29.2	21.3	27.8	23.4	.....
May.....	19.5	27.5	19.7	25.2	21.7	.....
June.....	21.6	17.6	20.2	24.6	23.1	.....
FRANCE						
July.....	8.6	8.4	8.4	12.6	9.2	5.3
August.....	10.3	11.0	13.1	13.0	6.9	7.5
September.....	9.5	10.5	12.0	15.3	5.8	6.2
October.....	10.7	13.1	17.3	9.5	7.8	.....
November.....	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.0	7.2	.....
December.....	11.0	13.1	14.4	17.5	6.0	.....
January.....	10.8	11.2	13.7	12.6	5.4	.....
February.....	8.5	9.9	9.8	10.1	5.5	.....
March.....	10.3	9.7	11.0	12.6	6.8	.....
April.....	8.2	9.0	8.9	8.5	5.4	.....
May.....	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.7	5.3	.....
June.....	7.2	8.6	7.5	9.3	5.3	.....
GERMANY						
July.....	13.2	13.0	15.2	14.7	17.0	0.6
August.....	15.6	14.7	16.9	15.6	9.4	0.7
September.....	13.6	14.7	16.1	18.8	2.7	1.3
October.....	13.3	14.9	20.8	14.8	6.1	.....
November.....	13.7	12.5	16.0	14.2	11.9	.....
December.....	14.6	16.5	15.9	18.2	8.6	.....
January.....	14.1	16.1	17.5	16.2	12.9	.....
February.....	12.9	13.4	14.9	14.4	6.8	.....
March.....	15.2	14.7	13.1	16.7	7.9	.....
April.....	11.0	13.6	14.3	16.4	2.6	.....
May.....	13.3	13.9	14.0	14.6	3.1	.....
June.....	12.2	12.8	13.6	14.8	1.8	.....
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY						
July.....	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.07
August.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.1
September.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.1
October.....	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.3	.....
November.....	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.1	.....
December.....	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.2	.....
January.....	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	.....
February.....	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	.....
March.....	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.9	.....
April.....	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.3	.....
May.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.4	.....
June.....	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	.....

TABLE IV—Continued

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
BELGIUM						
July.....	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.0	0.01
August.....	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	0.07
September.....	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.4	0.9	0.1
October.....	3.1	3.2	3.3	1.2	0.6	.....
November.....	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.8	0.2	.....
December.....	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.0	0.3	.....
January.....	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.1	0.3	.....
February.....	3.3	3.1	4.0	3.2	0.3	.....
March.....	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.3	0.2	.....
April.....	2.8	3.8	3.6	4.7	0.5	.....
May.....	2.7	5.8	3.4	3.1	0.1	.....
June.....	2.8	3.2	4.1	3.0	0.05	.....
RUSSIA						
July.....	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.1
August.....	1.1	2.0	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.4
September.....	0.8	2.0	3.0	2.1	0.1	0.7
October.....	0.6	0.8	2.4	1.7	0.05	.....
November.....	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.01	.....
December.....	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.5	0.007	.....
January.....	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.01	.....
February.....	0.7	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.05	.....
March.....	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	0.01	.....
April.....	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	0.04	.....
May.....	0.8	2.2	1.5	2.0	0.04	.....
June.....	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	.....
ARGENTINA						
July.....	1.5	1.5	2.8	0.9	4.7	5.6
August.....	1.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	4.1	6.2
September.....	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	3.4	7.6
October.....	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	5.8	.....
November.....	1.4	1.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	.....
December.....	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.5	2.8	.....
January.....	1.9	2.9	3.2	5.8	7.1	.....
February.....	3.4	2.1	2.1	5.4	8.3	.....
March.....	4.0	3.5	2.5	5.5	11.7	.....
April.....	4.3	4.0	2.2	6.0	9.4	.....
May.....	2.7	3.0	1.0	5.1	5.0	.....
June.....	1.5	3.6	1.0	3.7	7.6	.....
CUBA						
July.....	10.1	11.7	15.8	11.1	16.2	19.0
August.....	11.3	9.5	10.2	12.4	14.5	17.4
September.....	6.5	4.8	10.0	12.1	16.5	12.6
October.....	3.8	3.0	8.8	5.0	7.8	.....
November.....	3.6	2.3	3.1	5.0	3.9	.....
December.....	2.3	2.2	3.3	4.5	6.9	.....
January.....	5.7	8.7	11.5	8.3	7.7	.....
February.....	9.8	14.8	13.6	9.2	13.1	.....
March.....	16.0	20.9	13.6	15.0	25.5	.....
April.....	13.6	16.1	13.3	16.5	26.0	.....
May.....	17.3	14.2	11.0	14.6	25.0	.....
June.....	9.8	11.5	11.4	16.9	22.1	.....

September to March is the period of light importation. The war began, therefore, during the period when normally the imports from Cuba are heavy, and when the period of heavy importation was nearly over. It is noticeable that imports in August and September of 1914 were larger than usual; but the same is true of June and July of that year. The last period of large imports, which began in February, 1915, and lasted until September, 1915, reveals large increases over the preceding years. Two movements of imports appear in the case of Argentina during the war period. One is a relatively large import movement from July to November, 1914, which would seem to be a continuation of an increased importation from that country that began as early as December, 1913. The other movement began with a sudden rise in January of 1915, and reached its highest point in March of that year.

C. CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES

The next step in the analysis of the changes effected by the war in our foreign commerce is to ascertain what particular commodities have been affected; and these changes are shown in Tables V, VI, and VII. Table V shows the exports of various commodities from the United States by years, while Table VII shows the monthly movement outward of certain of these commodities. Table VI shows the yearly importation of specified commodities, or groups of commodities. It will be advantageous again to separate the exports and the imports in the discussion.

It will be perceived from Table V that the changes in the export trade are largely confined to some eighteen commodities, or groups of commodities. Using 1913-14 for comparison, five of these groups show decreases in 1914-15 aggregating 381.3 millions. These are agricultural implements, manufactures of copper, raw cotton, manufactures of iron and steel, and wood with its various manufactures. The remaining thirteen groups show increases over 1913-14 aggregating 809.5 millions. Of greater significance is the proportion of the total increase distributed among the different commodities. Thus, taking foodstuffs, by which term is comprehended breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, and sugar, it is seen

TABLE V

EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES FROM THE UNITED STATES,* BY FISCAL YEARS,

JULY 1, 1910—JUNE 30, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

Commodity	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Agricultural implements.	35.9	35.6	40.5	31.9	10.3
Horses.	3.8	4.7	3.9	3.3	64.0
Mules.	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	12.7
Brass and manufactures.	6.2	8.8	8.5	7.4	20.5
Breadstuffs.	124.9	123.9	211.0	165.3	573.8
Barley.	5.3	1.2	11.4	4.2	18.1
Corn and corn meal.	37.4	30.4	30.2	8.1	41.2
Oats, oatmeal, and preparations of.	4.2	3.5	17.0	3.6	64.1
Rye and rye flour.	0.02	0.02	1.2	1.5	15.1
Wheat.	22.0	28.4	89.0	87.9	333.5
Wheat flour.	49.3	50.9	53.1	54.4	94.8
Automobiles and parts of.	15.5	25.6	31.2	33.1	68.1
Commercial†.			1.7	1.1	39.1
Passenger†.			24.2	25.3	21.1
Chemicals.	23.0	25.1	26.5	27.0	46.3
Manufactures of copper.	103.8	113.9	140.1	146.2	99.5
Raw cotton.	585.3	565.8	547.3	610.4	376.2
Cotton goods.	40.8	50.7	53.7	51.4	71.9
Knit goods.	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.5	13.0
Other wearing apparel.	5.5	7.1	6.2	5.9	14.7
Explosives.	4.7	5.0	5.2	6.2	41.4
Iron and steel and their manufactures.	222.7	259.7	304.6	251.4	225.8
Firearms.	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.4	9.4
Metal-working machinery.	9.6	12.1	16.0	14.0	28.1
Wire and its manufactures.	10.1	11.9	12.6	9.9	17.2
Sewing-machines.	9.0	9.9	11.5	11.4	6.2
Typewriters.	9.7	11.4	11.5	10.5	5.3
Steel rails.	11.3	12.1	13.4	10.2	4.5
Sheets and plates.	15.1	23.6	23.9	17.1	12.7
Structural steel.	8.6	11.0	16.0	12.5	6.2
Engines.	16.0	18.8	25.8	17.0	11.5
Leather and its manufactures.	53.6	60.7	63.8	57.5	120.7
Sole leather.	8.3	9.9	8.8	7.4	21.3
Upper leather.	24.5	26.9	26.6	22.8	34.9
Boots and shoes.	13.7	16.0	18.1	17.8	24.6
Harness and saddles.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	17.4
Meat and dairy products.	149.3	156.2	153.8	146.2	220.0
Canned beef.	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.4	11.9
Fresh beef.	4.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	21.7
Bacon.	21.2	24.9	25.6	25.8	47.3
Hams and shoulders.	20.7	24.9	21.6	23.7	29.0
Lard.	52.5	52.0	58.1	54.4	52.4
Refined sugar.	2.2	3.6	1.6	1.8	25.6
Wood, lumber, and manufactures of.	92.2	96.7	115.7	103.1	49.9
Manufactures of wool.	2.2	3.2	4.4	4.7	27.3
Manufactures of zinc.	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	21.2
Totals for specified commodities.	1,468.5	1,541.2	1,713.5	1,648.8	2,075.2
Totals for all domestic exports.	2,013.5	2,170.3	2,428.5	2,329.6	2,716.0

* Only those commodities have been given whose exports have shown the largest changes.

† Not separately stated prior to July, 1912.

TABLE VI*

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES, BY FISCAL YEARS,

JULY 1, 1910—JUNE 30, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Art works.....	22.4	36.0	52.8	35.0	18.4
Breadstuffs.....	13.4	18.5	16.8	36.5	20.2
Chemicals.....	86.3	82.7	99.5	94.5	83.8
Colors and dyes.....	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	5.8
Manufactures of copper.....	32.0	35.8	45.9	40.8	20.4
Manufactures of cotton.....	66.9	65.1	66.0	70.7	46.2
Laces.....	35.9	37.0	35.7	33.8	20.8
Cloths.....	8.8	7.7	7.7	11.8	7.2
Knit goods (hose).....	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.4
Earthen-, stone-, and chinaware.....	11.4	9.9	10.1	10.6	8.6
Decorated.....	9.7	8.5	8.5	7.8	5.2
Feathers.....	9.8	8.4	12.6	8.8	5.5
Fertilizers.....	18.5	19.1	16.9	23.1	10.3
Fibers unmanufactured.....	30.7	34.4	49.0	54.3	40.4
Jute.....	4.7	7.1	9.2	11.1	4.6
Manila.....	8.6	8.0	12.6	9.7	9.2
Sisal.....	12.0	11.8	17.8	25.8	20.5
Fibers manufactured.....	54.7	59.6	76.9	82.4	61.5
Burlaps.....	21.1	24.3	37.7	42.4	27.9
Linens.....	18.2	19.9	22.3	14.1	9.7
Fruits and nuts.....	41.5	45.3	42.6	53.4	43.9
Furs dressed.....	8.2	8.5	8.1	5.6	2.7
Glassware.....	6.8	6.2	6.5	8.1	4.5
Hides and skins.....	70.5	102.4	117.3	120.2	104.1
Calfskins.....	14.1	26.5	26.2	23.3	10.7
Cattle skins.....	21.6	38.4	46.2	52.1	61.1
Goatskins.....	21.7	23.3	24.7	22.1	16.1
Sheepskins.....	9.0	9.8	12.3	12.5	9.9
India rubber.....	76.2	93.0	90.1	71.2	83.0
Iron and steel and their manufactures.....	35.9	26.6	33.6	31.7	22.7
Leather and manufactures.....	14.6	16.1	18.1	25.0	20.1
Gloves.....	7.6	7.8	7.6	9.4	7.6
Meat and dairy products.....	14.2	13.7	14.5	38.7	43.0
Beef and veal†.....				15.4	16.9
Pork†.....				0.5	2.0
Cheese.....	7.9	8.8	9.1	11.0	9.3
Mineral oils.....	2.1	3.6	9.2	13.6	9.7
Vegetable oils.....	30.9	27.7	28.9	33.4	26.0
Precious stones.....	40.6	41.2	49.5	33.3	15.1
Uncut.....	9.2	9.8	12.3	7.5	3.3
Cut, but not set.....	24.4	24.5	27.2	17.7	8.4
Silk unmanufactured.....	74.9	69.5	84.9	100.9	83.1
Silk manufactured.....	28.8	24.5	27.5	35.4	25.0
Fabrics.....	9.1	6.7	7.6	12.2	9.1
Laces and embroideries.....	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.0
Wearing apparel.....	5.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.6

* Only those commodities have been given whose imports show the greatest changes. The list includes most of the articles whose imports during the fiscal year 1914-15 were one million dollars greater or less than the imports for 1913-14.

† No imports prior to July, 1913.

TABLE VI—*Continued*

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Spirits, wines, and liquors	18.0	19.3	20.7	20.3	13.4
Malt liquors	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	1.5
Spirits	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.2	5.5
Wines	8.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	6.2
Sugar	96.6	115.5	103.6	101.6	173.9
Tin in bars, etc.	37.9	46.2	53.1	39.4	30.7
Tobacco leaf	27.8	31.9	35.9	35.0	27.1
Vegetables	9.2	18.5	11.3	15.1	9.3
Wool unmanufactured	23.2	33.0	35.5	53.1	68.2
Clothing	9.0	15.1	15.4	30.6	52.0
Combing	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.9	.....
Carpet	10.9	14.1	15.8	17.0	10.8
Wool manufactured	18.5	14.9	16.3	34.2	29.7
Totals for specified commodities	1,022.5	1,127.1	1,253.7	1,325.9	1,150.5
Totals for all imports	1,527.2	1,653.2	1,813.	1,893.9	1,674.1

that these three groups alone account for an increase over 1913-14 of 506 millions. Another general group is clothing, which term would include manufactures of cotton and wool, and so much of leather manufactures as may be accredited to footwear. This group would account for another 75 millions of increase. The remaining increment of 228 millions is distributed among explosives, horses and mules, harness and saddles, chemicals, automobiles, and manufactures of metals. And, on the other hand, considering the five groups which reveal declines, raw cotton alone accounts for 234 millions of the 381-million decrease.

It remains now to review the development of the export trade in the various commodities, to determine when the increase or decrease began, and also to indicate some of the changes that have occurred within such groups of commodities as iron and steel, or meat and dairy products. Beginning with the commodities which show a decrease in 1914-15 as compared with the preceding year, it is clear that exports of wood and its manufactures responded instantly to the war situation by declining more than 50 per cent in August, 1914, and have continued in that condition; that agricultural implements, though improving somewhat in March, April, and May of 1915, have also continued below the normal; that manufactures of copper, after a rapid decrease in August, 1914, slowly

TABLE VII

EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS,

JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
BREADSTUFFS						
July.....	5.8	9.3	4.8	15.2	30.6	24.3
August.....	8.1	12.6	11.0	29.6	30.4	30.5
September.....	10.7	14.5	21.4	18.5	46.4	39.6
October.....	11.5	12.3	26.9	14.1	39.1	.....
November.....	10.2	8.7	22.2	10.6	41.0	.....
December.....	12.4	12.3	21.1	11.7	57.2	.....
January.....	13.5	12.3	23.5	11.6	56.4	.....
February.....	12.1	11.0	19.7	9.3	66.0	.....
March.....	12.2	10.9	17.2	8.9	61.5	.....
April.....	9.9	7.9	16.8	9.0	67.7	.....
May.....	9.4	6.6	14.4	13.0	47.2	.....
June.....	8.4	5.0	11.5	13.3	29.9	.....
MANUFACTURES OF COPPER						
July.....	7.0	9.8	12.0	11.2	10.1	9.6
August.....	8.1	8.3	12.6	12.6	5.0	7.8
September.....	10.3	7.5	11.2	11.5	6.2	9.5
October.....	8.0	7.8	10.0	12.2	8.1	.....
November.....	9.2	8.6	9.4	11.3	6.4	.....
December.....	10.3	11.8	11.4	12.6	7.0	.....
January.....	8.4	9.6	11.8	12.2	7.9	.....
February.....	6.5	10.2	10.7	12.9	7.9	.....
March.....	7.6	9.7	14.2	14.0	9.9	.....
April.....	9.0	7.8	12.7	11.9	11.7	.....
May.....	8.2	12.9	12.9	11.7	9.8	.....
June.....	9.1	9.3	10.7	11.5	9.4	.....
RAW COTTON						
July.....	8.7	5.3	7.0	8.3	7.9	11.6
August.....	19.1	15.5	12.7	16.5	1.3	7.6
September.....	54.8	58.6	45.9	65.7	5.8	28.5
October.....	92.6	72.7	88.7	107.3	20.4	.....
November.....	87.6	68.8	109.6	103.3	31.9	.....
December.....	103.1	77.2	91.6	81.9	49.3	.....
January.....	77.4	71.3	58.4	68.4	59.8	.....
February.....	58.1	65.6	33.9	47.1	67.2	.....
March.....	29.7	60.7	23.7	43.3	53.5	.....
April.....	18.2	39.3	33.7	24.6	33.0	.....
May.....	23.7	21.3	28.6	24.8	29.8	.....
June.....	11.7	9.5	13.7	18.7	15.8	.....
COTTON GOODS						
July.....	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.5	3.8	8.8
August.....	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.2	2.2	7.4
September.....	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.6	8.5
October.....	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.7	.....
November.....	2.9	4.4	4.1	4.2	5.5	.....
December.....	3.2	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.7	.....
January.....	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.7	7.5	.....
February.....	3.2	4.9	4.7	3.8	9.3	.....
March.....	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.2	8.4	.....
April.....	3.5	4.7	4.8	4.2	6.7	.....
May.....	3.8	5.1	5.1	3.9	6.7	.....
June.....	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.2	7.3	.....

TABLE VII—Continued

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR MANUFACTURES						
July.....	16.1	17.4	24.9	24.1	16.7	35.8
August.....	17.6	20.0	25.4	23.9	10.4	37.7
September.....	16.7	19.8	23.2	22.8	12.5	38.4
October.....	17.4	20.2	25.2	25.1	16.4	.....
November.....	18.5	20.8	26.4	20.1	15.6	.....
December.....	18.3	21.2	23.7	22.1	14.9	.....
January.....	18.7	17.7	25.1	16.7	18.0	.....
February.....	18.6	21.1	24.0	16.5	16.4	.....
March.....	22.5	23.7	27.2	20.5	20.9	.....
April.....	24.9	25.4	27.1	20.6	25.3	.....
May.....	20.6	27.3	26.7	19.7	26.5	.....
June.....	20.3	24.1	25.2	18.9	31.7	.....
LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES						
July.....	4.3	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	13.8
August.....	4.5	4.0	5.7	5.6	2.0	13.9
September.....	4.1	4.7	5.5	4.6	3.5	14.8
October.....	4.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	8.0	.....
November.....	4.0	4.8	5.7	4.2	9.9	.....
December.....	3.9	5.7	5.0	4.0	10.7	.....
January.....	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.4	14.1	.....
February.....	4.0	5.0	5.2	4.4	16.7	.....
March.....	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.1	14.9	.....
April.....	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.0	12.2	.....
May.....	4.8	6.1	5.4	4.8	10.5	.....
June.....	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.8	13.1	.....
MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS						
July.....	11.2	12.5	11.6	13.1	9.1	22.9
August.....	12.4	12.3	12.2	13.2	9.7	19.0
September.....	10.5	15.5	11.9	11.7	11.0	19.6
October.....	9.7	12.4	10.6	12.3	12.7	.....
November.....	10.2	11.1	10.6	12.5	15.2	.....
December.....	12.3	13.4	12.1	13.0	13.1	.....
January.....	12.3	13.2	13.9	15.0	19.6	.....
February.....	12.5	13.9	15.5	11.6	23.4	.....
March.....	13.7	14.7	15.1	11.5	30.7	.....
April.....	14.6	13.1	13.2	10.3	24.6	.....
May.....	15.5	13.5	13.5	10.8	20.5	.....
June.....	13.9	10.1	12.9	10.7	29.8	.....
AUTOMOBILES AND PARTS OF AUTOMOBILES						
July.....	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.6	12.3
August.....	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.4	0.7	9.5
September.....	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.2	10.7
October.....	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.3	.....
November.....	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.2	.....
December.....	1.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	4.8	.....
January.....	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	4.4	.....
February.....	1.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.3	.....
March.....	1.6	2.5	3.5	3.7	7.4	.....
April.....	1.7	2.7	3.4	3.4	9.8	.....
May.....	1.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	11.3	.....
June.....	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	14.5	.....

TABLE VII—Continued

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS						
July.....	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.9
August.....	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.2	0.6	1.4
September.....	2.0	2.2	3.2	1.8	0.6	1.0
October.....	1.8	1.9	3.8	1.8	0.4	.....
November.....	1.7	1.6	3.5	2.0	0.2	.....
December.....	2.5	2.9	2.8	4.0	0.3	.....
January.....	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	0.4	.....
February.....	3.5	4.7	3.4	3.6	0.7	.....
March.....	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	1.5	.....
April.....	5.4	4.1	3.9	2.5	1.5	.....
May.....	2.8	3.3	3.9	2.2	1.7	.....
June.....	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.6	0.8	.....
CHEMICALS						
July.....	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	7.9
August.....	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	6.8
September.....	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	8.3
October.....	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	.....
November.....	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.2	.....
December.....	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	.....
January.....	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.1	.....
February.....	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	4.2	.....
March.....	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	4.5	.....
April.....	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	5.9	.....
May.....	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	6.6	.....
June.....	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	6.3	.....
WOOD, LUMBER, AND MANUFACTURES						
July.....	7.3	8.1	10.2	11.4	8.0	5.1
August.....	8.0	8.8	10.5	9.9	4.3	6.0
September.....	7.0	7.1	8.0	9.2	4.0	5.3
October.....	6.1	7.8	8.4	8.9	3.5	.....
November.....	6.4	7.3	8.9	7.3	3.0	.....
December.....	7.5	7.0	8.5	7.3	2.9	.....
January.....	7.0	7.0	9.4	7.5	3.0	.....
February.....	7.4	6.7	9.6	6.4	2.8	.....
March.....	8.2	7.7	8.7	8.6	3.4	.....
April.....	9.3	8.7	11.1	9.3	4.5	.....
May.....	7.7	10.9	11.9	8.2	4.6	.....
June.....	9.8	9.3	9.4	8.6	5.2	.....

TABLE VII—*Continued*

	Horses	Mules	Brass	Explosives	Refined Sugar	Wool	Zinc*
1914							
July.....	0.1	0.02	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.02
August.....	0.09	0.01	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.4
September.....	0.9	0.02	0.3	0.7	3.2	0.3	2.5
October.....	1.9	0.02	0.4	1.5	7.2	1.7	1.5
November.....	5.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	2.3	3.0	1.6
December.....	7.3	1.1	0.9	2.1	2.7	4.1	2.3
1915							
January.....	7.7	1.3	1.4	2.6	0.9	2.8	2.0
February.....	9.2	1.2	1.5	3.0	1.3	4.4	2.0
March.....	8.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	0.3	3.3	1.2
April.....	7.0	2.3	3.4	6.0	0.2	1.6	1.8
May.....	8.1	2.7	4.1	8.6	2.3	1.2	2.4
June.....	8.0	2.5	4.2	11.6	2.9	3.5	2.9
July.....	9.8	2.8	4.5	16.4	5.8	3.5	2.5
August.....	8.5	2.5	4.5	14.6	7.1	1.9	3.0
September.....	8.0	1.9	5.2	18.3	3.6	2.5	3.2

* The monthly exports of the foregoing commodities were generally less than one million dollars prior to the fiscal year 1914-15.

improved until in April, 1915, they equaled the April exports in the preceding year; that exports of raw cotton were only a small fraction of their former proportions until January, 1915, but from February to June, 1915, were slightly above the usual level for those months. The changes in iron and steel and their manufactures must be considered separately in a later part of this section.

Of the commodity groups showing an increase as compared with 1913-14, the most important are breadstuffs, leather and its manufactures, meat and dairy products, and horses. The first three are composite groups. Within the group of breadstuffs the largest increases are found in wheat, oats and preparations of oats, and wheat flour (see Table V), although substantial increases are noted in corn, barley, and rye. The largest increases in leather goods took place in sole leather and harness and saddles, with smaller increases in upper leather and boots and shoes. In the group of meat and dairy products, canned and fresh beef and bacon account for most of the increase. Referring to the monthly movement of these commodities (see Table VII), it is seen that the exports of leather goods began to augment in October, 1914, reached the highest point in February, 1915, and have since continued at a high level; that meat and dairy products exhibit the first permanent

gain in January, 1915, although the figure for the previous November was somewhat larger than those for preceding Novembers in the series of years here considered, and claim March as the month of maximum exportation; that horses began to be exported in increased numbers in October, 1914, the largest exportations occurring in July, 1915. Breadstuffs present a somewhat curious situation, as there appear to be two rather distinct movements, the first beginning with July, 1914, and the second with December, 1914. The first movement, which began before the declaration of war, rose suddenly to 30 millions in July, 1914, reached the high figure of 46 millions in the following September, and then fell back somewhat in October and November of that year. But in December the second movement began with a sudden rise to 57 millions, and this rise continued and culminated in April, 1915, with an exportation of 67 millions. Whatever may have been the cause of the first movement of breadstuffs, it seems certain that the demand of the warring nations for food supplies was responsible for the heavy exports during the winter and spring of 1915. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that general exports did not become abnormally high until January, 1915, and that exports of meat and dairy products likewise did not attain an unusual volume until the beginning of the year.

The chief increase in exports of automobiles is due to motors constructed for commercial purposes. In the case of cotton goods, the 20-million increase is accounted for by an increase of 10.5 millions in knit goods, and 8.8 millions in other wearing apparel. In other words, the increase has occurred in cotton goods ready for immediate consumption, rather than cotton goods for further manufacture. Exports of automobiles began to improve as early as October, 1914, and the high point was reached in June, 1915. Cotton goods made a decided advance in November, 1914, and attained the maximum in February, 1915, but have continued much above their former level. Chemicals began to gain in November, 1914, and claim September, 1915, as the high month. Sugar and zinc manufactures, though usually small in amount, were among the first to respond to war demands. Both revealed substantial gains as early as August, 1914; woolen goods followed in October, and

manufactures of brass in December of that year. These last-named commodities—sugar, woolen goods, and manufactures of brass and zinc—have never been exported in large quantities. It is significant that their monthly exportations are now measured in millions instead of thousands. Explosives deserve more distinctive reference. Prior to July, 1914, explosives were exported at the rate of 0.5 million per month. In October, 1914, they rose to 1.5 millions; and though this amount was increased somewhat during the following months, there was little noteworthy change until April, 1915. Then the movement was greatly accelerated, with the result that July and September of that year appear as record months, with 16.4 and 18.3 millions respectively.

In the foregoing description iron and steel manufactures were expressly reserved for a separate discussion. The group is a very comprehensive one, and the state of the iron and steel business is one of the most frequently used indices of industrial conditions. The foreign demand is, of course, only a small part of the total demand. Now the exports of iron and steel and their manufactures were less during 1914-15 than for any previous year in the comparison except 1910-11, and were fully 25 per cent below the record year 1912-13. Further, it is evident from a perusal of the monthly exports of iron and steel that the depressed condition in the foreign demand antedated the war. Thus as early as January, 1914, the exports fell to a level lower than that of the preceding years; and throughout the first six months of the calendar year 1914 (the last six months of the fiscal year 1913-14) exports were less than in the corresponding period in any of the preceding years. This depression was further enhanced by the war, so that exports during August and September, 1914, were nearly 50 per cent below the exports for the corresponding months in the previous years. It may be said that the improvement began in January, 1915, when exports began to equal those of 1913-14; but it must also be remembered that the last half of 1913-14 revealed a depression. Still it was an improvement, and the improvement has continued steadily, until at the present time exports of iron and steel are fully 50 per cent above what may be regarded as the normal. Thus, while the improvement in the foreign demand for iron and steel manifested itself as

early as January, 1915, an extraordinary monthly movement, taking the whole series of years into consideration, was not attained until June, 1915. And it is also worthy of mention that (taking certain specific commodities out of the entire group) cash-registers and typewriters, engines and mining machinery, sewing-machines, structural steel, steel rails, and tools all exhibit a loss; while, on the other hand, metal-working machinery, firearms, and manufactures of wire (particularly barbed wire) all reveal substantial increases over previous years.

We turn now to the changes in the volume of imports. It will be seen that the increases and decreases are distributed over a larger number of commodities. Table VI shows the changes in some 30 commodities, or groups of commodities; and these include nearly all in which the change during the course of the year was one million dollars or more. As the amounts involved are smaller than in the case of exports, no attempt has been made to show the monthly movement of these various commodities. The number of articles affected is so large, and the amounts relatively so small, that it is neither practicable nor important to refer to each in detail. Certain general conclusions are possible, however. If 1913-14 be used as a basis for comparison, it will be seen that four commodity groups show an increase in the last fiscal year. These four groups are india rubber, sugar, unmanufactured wool, and meat and dairy products. India rubber importations, though greater than those in 1913-14 and 1910-11, were smaller than those in the other fiscal years cited. Importations of the other three commodities were greater than for the preceding years. It should also be noted that while the general group termed "hides and skins" revealed a decrease as regards the entire group, within the group itself cattle skins increased somewhat. These four groups, together with cattle skins, give an increase over 1913-14 of 112.5 millions, of which sugar alone was responsible for 72.3 and unmanufactured wool for 15.1 millions. Unmanufactured wool is usually classified into combing, carpet, and clothing wool. The gain took place wholly in wool for clothing, the other classes exhibiting a loss.

The remaining 26 commodities and groups of commodities may be roughly classed in two groups, the first group comprising twelve

of them, largely articles of personal adornment, or articles which are not strictly necessities; the remaining fourteen consisting largely of articles which either are necessary to industrial processes, or are necessary for human consumption. The following table will indicate the classification:

Articles Which May Be Considered Largely as Non-Necessities	Articles Which May Be Considered as Necessities
Art works	Breadstuffs
Manufactures of cotton	Chemicals
Chinaware	Manufactures of copper
Feathers	Fertilizers
Furs	Fibers unmanufactured
Glassware	Fibers manufactured
Leather and manufactures	Fruits and nuts
Precious stones	Hides and skins
Silk unmanufactured	Iron and steel
Silk manufactured	Mineral oils
Spirits	Vegetable oils
Tobacco	Vegetables
	Manufactures of wool
	Tin

It is not asserted, of course, that the classification is not defective at certain points. Thus manufactures of cotton might be considered as necessities; but the fact is that the changes have occurred largely in laces and the finer grades of knit goods. Chinaware consists largely of the decorated variety; leather manufactures include the finer grades, such as leather gloves. And on the other side, it might be questioned whether manufactured fibers are necessities, since they include high-grade linens. The greater changes have taken place in the plain burlaps. A similar difficulty arises in case of hides and skins. The classification is only a rough, general one. Now the first group is responsible for a decrease of 129 millions as compared with 1913-14, art works, cotton manufactures, precious stones, and silk being responsible for 87.5 millions of this total. The second group reveals an aggregate loss of 159.9 millions, breadstuffs, chemicals, manufactures of copper, fertilizers, fibers, and hides and skins accounting for 111 millions of this total.

D. CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF TRADE IN SPECIFIED COMMODITIES AND WITH SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

The problem presented by this section is twofold: First, given an increase or decrease in the exportation or importation of any specified commodity, what particular countries were responsible for that increase or decrease? Secondly, given an increase or decrease in the total volume of imports from or exports to any specified country, what particular commodities participated in that increase or decrease? Exports must again be separated in the discussion from imports. But it should be noted at once that only very general answers can be given to these questions. The only source of information is the *Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce*, published by the federal Bureau of Statistics; and these summaries give only the exports and imports of the principal commodities and the principal countries. The result is that many commodities which have not been exported in large volume in the past, but have assumed large proportions during the war, are not differentiated as to the countries for which they are destined; and that the composition of the very important export trade with certain of the neutral countries, such as Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, is impossible to ascertain from the reports. One great obstacle is that ambiguous phrase "other Europe," which, of course, does not mean the same countries in any two cases. Thus "other Europe," which prior to July, 1914, had taken insignificant amounts of wheat, wheat flour, and raw cotton, has increased its importation of those commodities some 118 millions since the beginning of the war. "Other Europe" in this case includes not only the neutral countries mentioned above, but others as well; so that it is not possible to ascertain how much cotton or wheat went to Sweden or Denmark during the war period. The fact is that the categories were arranged for the ordinary course of foreign trade, and have not been revised to meet the changed conditions precipitated by the war.

The first part of our problem, then, deals with the distribution of the various increases and decreases in the exports of the several commodities among the different countries, and the distribution of the increases or decreases in the volume of exports to the several countries among the different commodities. Tables IX and X

TABLE VIII*

EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS, JULY 1, 1910—JUNE 30, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Horses.....	3.8	4.7	3.9	3.3	64.0
France.....					31.8
Great Britain.....	0.2	0.3	0.4		20.7
Canada.....	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.3	5.5
Breadstuffs:					
Corn.....	35.9	28.9	28.8	7.0	39.3
Denmark.....	1.6	1.1	2.9	0.09	9.0
Germany.....	4.2	4.8	3.6	0.2	0.01
Netherlands.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	0.2	12.9
Great Britain.....	9.7	7.8	8.6	0.3	2.2
Canada.....	7.2	6.5	4.7	3.3	6.1
Wheat.....	22.0	28.4	89.0	87.9	333.5
Belgium.....	2.4	3.9	10.4	12.4	6.3
France.....	3.6	0.03	4.9	5.3	66.3
Germany.....	0.7	1.5	11.9	10.6	2.4
Italy.....	0.2	0.5	7.4	1.7	66.5
Netherlands.....	0.8	3.2	14.8	19.3	42.0
Great Britain.....	9.9	14.3	29.6	26.0	80.0
Other Europe.....	0.3	1.4	1.9	3.3	39.6
Canada.....	1.2	0.4	0.8	3.8	20.1
Wheat flour.....	49.3	50.9	53.1	54.4	94.8
Germany.....	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.04
Netherlands.....	4.7	3.6	4.2	4.6	10.5
Great Britain.....	14.4	11.7	11.9	13.8	23.6
Other Europe†.....	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.1	31.7
Automobiles.....	12.9	21.5	26.0	26.5	60.2
France.....	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	13.7
Germany.....	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.02
Great Britain.....	2.2	4.4	3.0	5.8	21.1
Other Europe.....	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.3	10.7
Manufactures of copper (pigs, bars, ingots, etc.).....	98.7	108.8	138.3	144.8	96.2
Austria-Hungary.....	5.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	0.4
France.....	16.5	20.9	21.0	25.4	25.0
Germany.....	24.0	29.7	45.9	46.1	3.0
Italy.....	4.8	6.0	7.3	6.7	13.6
Netherlands.....	30.1	25.6	28.2	26.4	4.1
Great Britain.....	13.9	14.0	17.8	22.4	33.9
Other Europe†.....	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.6	8.6

* The foregoing table does not include all the commodities found in Table V. In the case of many commodities the Report of the Bureau of Statistics does not classify the exports by countries to which they are sent. In other cases, although the Report classifies by countries, the term "Other Countries" has been used to cover the countries of chief interest in this discussion. In still other cases the chief increase has been found in some miscellaneous part of a commodity group, usually titled "All Other." It was not possible, therefore, to include in this table all the commodities found in Table V.

† Not including Finland.

‡ Not including Belgium and Russia.

TABLE VIII—*Continued*

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Cotton unmanufactured.....	585.3	565.8	547.3	610.4	376.2
Belgium.....	9.7	10.5	13.0	13.2	0.1
France.....	74.9	63.3	64.1	73.9	27.7
Germany.....	156.7	157.9	144.1	181.8	15.4
Italy.....	31.6	32.7	30.1	34.2	47.7
Great Britain.....	253.8	224.1	224.7	231.8	164.1
Austria-Hungary.....				6.7	0.03
Other Europe§.....	10.4	12.0	10.9	5.8	60.4
Meat and dairy products:					
Canned beef.....	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.4	11.9
France.....					1.3
Great Britain.....	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	9.9
Fresh beef.....	4.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	21.7
France.....					12.9
Great Britain.....	3.9	0.9	0.01		6.8
Bacon.....	21.2	24.9	25.6	25.8	47.3
France.....	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.02	5.7
Great Britain.....	16.1	17.8	17.7	18.1	28.3
Other Europe||.....	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	8.0
Hams and shoulders.....	20.7	24.9	21.6	23.7	29.0
Great Britain.....	17.6	20.5	17.7	20.5	25.4
Lard.....	52.5	52.0	58.1	54.4	52.4
France.....	1.3	2.4	1.8	0.5	3.5
Germany.....	16.7	15.6	18.0	16.5	0.4
Great Britain.....	17.9	17.9	18.7	18.4	20.6
Other Europe¶.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	15.2
Leather and manufactures:					
Sole leather.....	8.3	9.9	8.8	7.4	21.3
Great Britain.....	6.5	8.7	7.1	6.2	17.1
Boots and shoes.....	13.7	16.0	18.1	17.8	24.6
France.....	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	5.0
Germany.....	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.04
Other Europe**.....	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	6.4
Metal-working machinery.....	9.6	12.1	16.0	14.0	28.1
France.....	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.7	8.6
Germany.....	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	0.1
Great Britain.....	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.1	12.2

§ Not including Russia and Spain. Austria-Hungary separately stated after July 1, 1913.

|| Not including the Netherlands, Germany, and Belgium.

¶ Not including Belgium and the Netherlands.

** Not including Great Britain.

show this distribution. These tables are constructed from Tables VIII and II.

To summarize the facts set forth in these tables: France and Great Britain jointly account for 86.4 per cent of the increase in the export of horses, 83.4 per cent of the increase in the export of

automobiles, 88.9 per cent of the increase in the exports of the four meats enumerated, 46.7 per cent of the increase in the exportation of wheat. Italy alone is responsible for 26.2 per cent of the increase in wheat. The Netherlands and Germany account for the decrease in exports of copper manufactures, offset partially by

TABLE IX*

INCREASES OR DECREASES OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH 1913-14; TOGETHER WITH A PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPECTIVE INCREASES OR DECREASES AMONG CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

COMMODITY	TOTAL ABSOLUTE INCREASE OR DECREASE (Millions of Dollars)	PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL INCREASE OR DECREASE WHICH IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EXPORTS TO							
		Belgium	France	Ger- many	Great Britain	Nether- lands	Russia	Italy	Other Europe
Agricultural im- plements...	- 21.6	.....	-13.8	-14.8	.....	.....	-29.1	.....	- 9.2
Horses.....	60.7	.....	52.3	.....	34.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breadstuffs:									
Corn.....	32.2	.....	.....	.....	5.7	39.0	.....	.....	.....
Wheat.....	245.6	.....	24.8	.....	21.9	9.2	.....	26.2	14.7
Wheat flour..	40.4	.....	.....	.....	24.2	14.6	.....	.....	68.3
Automobiles...	33.7	.....	38.0	.....	45.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of copper...	- 48.6	.....	.....	-88.7	23.6	-47.9	.....	14.2	12.3
Raw cotton....	-234.2	- 5.5	-19.7	-71.0	-28.9	.....	.....	5.7	23.3
Meat and dairy products:									
Canned beef..	11.4	.....	11.4	.....	85.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh beef...	21.0	.....	61.0	.....	32.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacon.....	21.5	.....	26.5	.....	47.4	.....	.....	.....	22.7
Hams.....	5.3	.....	.....	.....	92.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather prod- ucts:									
Sole.....	13.9	.....	.....	.....	78.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots and shoes.....	6.8	.....	68.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.9

* Where, as in the case of wheat flour and boots and shoes, the sum of the percentages exceeds 100 it should be remembered that there were declines to other countries than those mentioned.

increased exports to Italy, Great Britain, and "other Europe." Germany, France, Great Britain, and Belgium are responsible for the decline in exports of raw cotton, again partially offset by increased exports to Italy and "other Europe." It must be remembered that "other Europe" does not mean the same grouping of countries in the different cases.

TABLE X
INCREASES OR DECREASES OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH 1913-14; TOGETHER WITH A PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPECTIVE INCREASES OR DECREASES AMONG CERTAIN COMMODITIES

COUNTRY	TOTAL ABSOLUTE INCREASE OR DECREASE (Millions of Dollars)	PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL INCREASE OR DECREASE WHICH IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO EXPORTS OF										
		Horses	Corn	Wheat	Wheat Flour	Auto- mobiles	Raw Cotton	Meat and Dairy Products	Sole Leather	Boots and Shoes	Copper Manufac- tures	Totals
Belgium.....	- 40.6	.....	.....	-15.0	.....	.....	-32.0	.....	.....	.....	-47.0
Austria-Hungary.....	- 21.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-30.0	.....	.....	-27.0	-57.0
France.....	209.5	14.8	.....	20.1	.....	6.0	-22.0	10.7	.....	2.2	40.8
Germany.....	-315.9	.....	.....	- 2.6	.....	.....	-52.6	.....	.....	-13.6	-68.8
Great Britain.....	317.5	6.5	0.5	17.0	3.0	4.8	-21.3	10.4	3.4	3.6	27.9	
Italy.....	110.6	.....	.....	58.5	.....	.....	12.2	.....	.....	6.2	76.9
Netherlands.....	31.0	.....	40.6	73.2	19.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	-72.0	60.8

TABLE XI*
INCREASES OR DECREASES OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH 1913-14; DISTRIBUTED AMONG CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(The figures denote millions of dollars)

COMMODITY	TOTAL INCREASE OR DE- CREASE	AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE WHICH IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO IMPORTS FROM													
		France	Ger- many	Great Britain	Russia	Belgium	Cuba	Argen- tina	East Indies	Brazil	Japan	China	Spain	Aus- tralia	Mexico
Art works.....	—16.6	—14.6	—1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colors and dyes.....	—1.4	.....	—1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper manufactures ..	—20.3	.....	.....	—1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—3.8	.....	—11.3	.....
Cotton goods:															
Cloths.....	—4.6	—3.2	.....	—1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knit goods.....	—1.5	.....	—1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—1.5	.....	.....	.....
Laces, etc.....	—13.0	—3.9	—2.6	—3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Earthen-, stone, and chinaware.....	- 2.0	- 1.0							
Fibers unmanufactured:									
Jute.....	- 6.5							- 6.1	
Sisal.....	- 5.3								- 3.7
Fibers manufactured:									
Burlaps.....	- 14.7	- 2.2						- 11.6	
Linsens.....	- 4.4	- 1.5	- 1.4						
Furs undressed.....	- 1.1	- 1.6							
Furs dressed.....	- 2.9	- 1.2							
Hides and skins:									
Calf.....	- 12.6	- 4.7	- 6.8 - 1.1						
Cattle.....	9.0 - 2.0		- 1.5 - 0.9	1.6	5.0	3.6			
Goat.....	- 6.0		- 0.8			- 2.0			
Sheep.....	- 2.6	- 0.6	- 1.6						
Rubber.....	11.8	- 3.2	8.0	- 5.5		4.4	4.4		
Leather gloves.....	- 1.8	- 1.5							
Precious stones:									
Uncut.....	- 4.2	- 3.3	- 0.9						
Cut.....	- 9.3 - 1.0		- 7.6						
Silk unmanufactured.....	- 17.3							- 12.5 - 4.5	
Silk manufactured.....	- 6.0 - 5.7								
Cane sugar.....	72.5				57.8				
Tobacco leaf.....	- 9.4	- 9.4	- 5.1						
Toys.....	- 1.0	- 1.0							
Wool unmanufactured:									
Clothing.....	21.4	- 1.6			9.5			9.0	
Carpets.....	- 6.2	- 2.3 - 3.5			1.1				
Tin.....	- 8.7	- 1.4	- 5.7						
Wines.....	- 2.4	- 2.4							
Totals.....	- 32.8	- 23.1	- 14.7 - 17.4	54.3	15.6				

*Table XI is constructed from Table XII.

From the standpoint of the countries concerned, wheat, cotton, and manufactures of copper are responsible for 76.9 per cent of the increased exports to Italy, and for 68.8 per cent of the decrease in the exports to Germany; while wheat and cotton answer for 47 per cent of the decline in exports to Belgium. The three breadstuffs still explain 60.8 per cent of the increase in exports to the Netherlands, after a deduction is made for decreased exports of copper. With France and Great Britain, the increase appears distributed over a larger number of commodities, offset in each case by a large decline in raw cotton. Horses, wheat, automobiles, and meat products will explain 60.6 per cent of the increase in exports to France, and 38.7 per cent of the increase in exports to Great Britain. Against these must be placed the decreases in raw cotton.

In Table XI the same facts are shown for the import trade; but as the absolute amounts involved are much smaller than in the case of the export trade, the absolute increases and decreases have been used instead of the percentages of increase or decrease. Briefly, the countries responsible for the increases and decreases in the specified commodities are as follows:

Art works: Decrease in imports chiefly from France.

Colors and dyes, dressed and undressed furs, leather gloves, toys, chinaware: Decrease chiefly from Germany.

Manufactured silks, and wines: Decrease from France.

Cotton goods: Decrease from France, Germany, Great Britain, and also Switzerland.

Fibers, manufactured and unmanufactured: Decreases from India, Great Britain, and Belgium.

Hides and skins: Decreases from Russia, Germany, and Belgium; increases from Argentina, Brazil, and Cuba.

Rubber: Decreases from Belgium and Germany; increases from Great Britain, East Indies, and Brazil.

Precious stones: Decreases from Belgium, Great Britain, and France.

Silk unmanufactured: Decreases from China and Japan.

Cane sugar: Increase mainly from Cuba.

Tobacco leaf: Decreases from Cuba and Turkey.

Tin: Decreases from Great Britain mainly; also from Germany and Straits Settlements.

Wool unmanufactured: Decreases from Great Britain and Russia; increases from Argentina and Australia.

The totals given at the bottom of Table XI show the net increases or decreases for the several countries as regards those commodities. The absolute increases and decreases for the several countries considered, using 1913-14 as the basis for comparison, were as follows:

Decrease in imports from:	
Belgium	30.8 millions
France	64.3 "
Germany	98.6 "
Great Britain	37.3 "
Russia	18.3 "
Increase in imports from:	
Argentina	28.6 "
Cuba	54.4 "

Comparing these figures with the totals in Table XI, it is seen that the commodities there listed account for half the decline in importations from Belgium and France, about seven-ninths of the decline in imports from Russia, and about two-fifths of that in the case of Great Britain. On the other hand, they explain about half the increase from Argentina and practically all of the increase from Cuba. To mention the commodities concerned, art works, textiles, and wines appear as the chief articles of decline in the case of France; hides and wool in the case of Russia; precious stones, rubber, and hides in the case of Belgium; while on the other hand, sugar is the principal item in the increase from Cuba, and hides and wool from the Argentine. With Great Britain, the chief loss appears in textiles, tin, and precious stones; but these are partially offset by a gain in rubber. The commodities given in the table account for only a fourth of the total decrease in the import trade with Germany.

E. CHANGES IN THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD

Thus far in the analysis of the dislocations in the trade of the United States resulting from the war attention has been confined to the imports and exports of merchandise. Consideration now

TABLE XII*

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES,
BY FISCAL YEARS, JULY 1, 1910—JUNE 30, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Art works	22.4	36.0	52.8	35.0	18.4
France	11.3	17.0	22.1	22.3	7.7
Germany	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	0.2
Great Britain	7.1	15.2	26.7	7.9	8.0
Chemicals:					
Coal tars, colors, or dyes	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	5.8
Germany	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	4.2
Manufactures of copper	31.9	35.7	45.8	40.6	20.3
Spain	3.2	3.7	5.6	4.6	0.8
Great Britain	2.1	0.08	1.3	1.9	0.4
Mexico	9.6	14.6	17.3	12.1	0.8
Manufactures of cotton:					
Cloths	8.8	7.7	7.7	11.8	7.2
France	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.7	0.5
Great Britain	6.6	5.7	4.9	6.5	5.5
Knit goods	4.1	3.2	3.0	5.6	4.1
Germany	3.7	2.8	2.7	5.2	3.7
Laces, edgings, and embroideries	35.9	37.0	35.7	33.8	20.8
France	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.0	4.1
Germany	7.3	7.5	7.5	5.9	3.3
Great Britain	5.5	6.4	7.3	9.1	6.1
Switzerland	13.7	13.0	10.6	9.2	6.1
Fibers unmanufactured:					
Jute	4.7	7.1	9.2	11.1	4.6
East Indies	4.3	6.9	8.7	10.5	4.4
Sisal	12.0	11.8	17.8	25.8	20.5
Mexico	11.4	10.7	15.4	22.9	19.2
Fibers manufactured:					
Burlaps	21.1	24.3	37.7	42.4	27.7
Great Britain	4.1	4.1	6.4	6.3	4.1
India	16.7	20.0	31.1	35.2	23.6
Linens	18.2	19.9	22.3	14.1	9.7
Belgium	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.4
Great Britain	14.1	15.2	16.5	10.4	8.9
Furs undressed	15.3	17.3	16.7	8.8	7.7
Germany	5.7	6.9	5.6	2.6	1.0
Furs dressed	8.2	8.5	8.1	5.6	2.7
France	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.4	0.7
Germany	2.2	2.5	2.7	1.6	0.4
Hides and skins:					
Calfskins	14.1	26.5	26.2	23.3	10.7
Belgium	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.2
Germany	3.9	6.3	5.2	5.3	0.6
Netherlands	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	0.9
Russia	3.3	8.9	9.7	7.2	0.4

* See footnote to Table VIII.

TABLE XII—Continued

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Cattle skins.....	21.6	38.4	46.2	52.1	61.1
Belgium.....	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.7
France.....	1.5	2.4	3.3	3.3	1.3
Russia.....	0.02	1.1	4.2	1.7	0.2
Argentina.....	7.2	14.2	12.5	16.1	21.1
Brazil.....	0.07	0.1	0.4	0.8	4.4
Uruguay.....	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.6	4.1
Cuba.....	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.4
Goatskins.....	21.7	23.2	24.7	22.1	16.1
Russia.....	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.3
East Indies.....	7.0	7.2	8.4	7.5	5.5
Sheepskins.....	9.0	9.8	12.3	12.5	9.9
Russia.....	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.1
Great Britain.....	4.8	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.1
India rubber.....	76.2	93.0	90.1	71.2	83.0
Belgium.....	5.5	6.0	5.4	6.4	0.9
Germany.....	6.5	6.8	5.9	3.5	0.3
Great Britain.....	20.7	31.5	33.5	31.1	39.1
Brazil.....	28.5	31.8	25.9	16.3	20.7
East Indies.....	5.5	6.8	11.8	9.6	14.0
Leather gloves.....	7.6	7.8	7.6	9.8	7.6
Germany.....	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.5
France.....	2.8	3.0	3.2	4.1	2.6
Precious stones:					
Uncut.....	9.2	9.8	12.3	7.5	3.3
Belgium.....	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.005
Great Britain.....	6.6	7.0	8.6	6.0	2.7
Cut, but not set.....	24.5	24.5	27.2	17.7	8.4
Belgium.....	10.4	9.2	11.9	8.5	0.9
France.....	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.5	0.5
Netherlands.....	9.3	9.6	10.8	6.9	5.5
Silk unmanufactured.....	72.7	67.1	82.1	97.8	80.5
China.....	13.6	11.3	13.5	15.9	11.4
Japan.....	47.2	47.3	57.1	71.3	58.8
Silk manufactured:					
Fabrics woven in piece.....	9.1	6.7	7.6	12.2	9.1
France.....	5.0	3.2	4.0	6.3	3.3
Laces and embroideries.....	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.0
France.....	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.4	2.1
Wearing apparel.....	5.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.6
France.....	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	1.4
Cane sugar.....	95.8	114.9	99.2	101.3	173.8
Cuba.....	81.6	91.1	93.7	98.3	156.1
Tin in bars, etc.....	37.9	46.2	53.1	39.4	30.7
Germany.....	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.1
Great Britain.....	22.4	27.8	24.6	21.0	15.3
Straits Settlements.....	10.8	13.4	23.2	15.3	13.5
Tobacco leaf, except for cigars.....	21.4	23.8	27.6	27.2	17.8
Cuba.....	14.1	14.5	16.1	16.1	11.0
Turkey in Asia.....	3.0	2.9	4.7	4.8	1.8
Wines, sparkling.....	3.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	2.0
France.....	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.5

TABLE XII—Continued

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Wool unmanufactured:					
For clothing.....	9.0	15.1	15.4	30.6	52.0
Great Britain.....	3.4	6.9	6.8	11.7	10.1
Argentina.....	2.5	3.7	4.8	6.7	16.2
Australia.....	2.3	3.1	1.5	5.9	14.9
For carpets.....	10.9	14.1	15.8	17.0	10.8
Russia.....	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	0.3
Great Britain.....	3.1	3.7	3.5	4.1	1.8
China.....	3.0	3.6	4.7	4.4	5.3
Argentina.....	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.9

turns to the movement of gold to and from the United States Table XIII shows the monthly movement of gold since July, 1910 while Table XIV shows the country for which the monthly ship

TABLE XIII

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, BY MONTHS,
JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915
(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
IMPORTS OF GOLD						
July.....	10.2	2.5	3.7	7.8	3.3	17.2
August.....	12.8	4.1	5.5	5.8	3.0	61.6
September.....	3.1	4.7	4.2	4.6	2.7	42.0
October.....	4.2	4.1	11.8	5.3	5.9	.....
November.....	4.3	3.4	4.4	7.0	7.3	.....
December.....	4.9	4.7	11.3	5.0	4.1	.....
January.....	9.5	5.1	6.2	10.4	6.8	.....
February.....	5.8	2.9	5.3	3.2	12.7	.....
March.....	4.1	4.3	4.3	7.8	25.6	.....
April.....	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.4	16.2	.....
May.....	5.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	31.1	.....
June.....	4.7	5.6	3.3	3.8	52.3	.....
EXPORTS OF GOLD						
July.....	8.2	2.1	7.2	8.6	33.6	2.1
August.....	3.1	0.4	2.4	1.1	18.1	1.1
September.....	1.8	2.3	0.5	0.4	21.8	2.0
October.....	0.7	3.9	0.3	0.4	50.3	.....
November.....	1.3	13.9	2.7	6.6	14.5	.....
December.....	1.3	0.9	0.6	10.5	0.1	.....
January.....	0.9	1.9	17.2	6.9	0.6	.....
February.....	0.4	10.5	12.3	9.0	1.0	.....
March.....	0.5	7.4	18.0	2.6	0.9	.....
April.....	1.5	1.8	3.0	0.4	0.8	.....
May.....	6.8	4.4	12.4	16.8	1.2	.....
June.....	3.0	7.1	0.5	48.1	2.8	.....

ments of gold were destined, or from which they came, since January 1, 1914. It is perceived at once that from about May, 1914, down to the present time the perturbations in the gold movement have been much greater than for any other period during the five years; and that these perturbations resolve themselves into two major movements, the first beginning about May, 1914, and lasting down to December of that year, being a heavy export movement; the second beginning about February, 1915, and extending down to the present time, being a heavy import movement.

But the export movement itself must be resolved into two phases. The first phase of this general export movement of gold antedated the war, since it began in May, 1914, and came to an

TABLE XIV

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN TOTAL AND BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, BY MONTHS,

JANUARY, 1914—OCTOBER, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

IMPORTS OF GOLD

	TOTAL IMPORTS	IMPORTS FROM						
		Canada	France	Great Britain	Japan	South America	Aus- tralia	West Indies
1914								
January.....	10.4	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	3.2	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	7.8	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	3.4	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1.9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	3.8	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	3.3	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	3.0	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	2.7	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	5.9	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	7.3	1.9	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	1.0
December.....	4.1	1.0	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....
1915								
January.....	6.8	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	12.7	9.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	25.6	18.8	.....	.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....
April.....	16.2	7.7	.....	.....	2.7	.....	.....	.....
May.....	31.1	14.4	11.5	.....	.....	3.7	.....	.....
June.....	52.3	48.0	.....	.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....
July.....	17.2	7.7	.....	.....	1.9	4.7	1.7	.....
August.....	61.6	7.0	.....	40.0	.....	3.5	9.0	.....
September.....	42.0	21.7	.....	3.4	2.8	2.1	6.9	2.9
October*.....	79.6	5.0	.....	56.0	.....	1.5	.....	5.0

TABLE XIV—*Continued*

EXPORTS OF GOLD

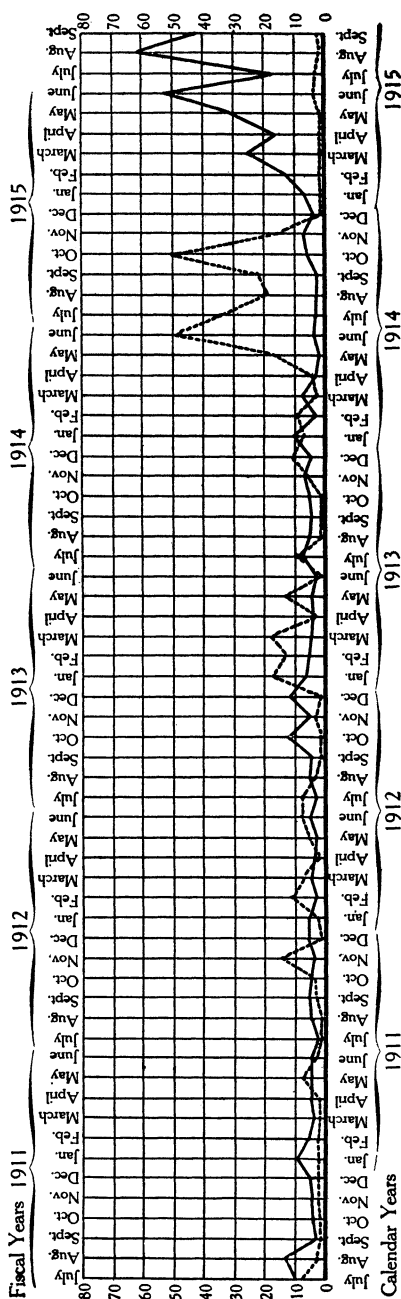
	TOTAL EXPORTS	EXPORTS TO				
		France	Germany	Great Britain	Canada	West Indies
1914						
January.....	6.9	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	9.0	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	2.6	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	16.8	15.5	1.0	.....	.....	.....
June.....	48.1	46.2	.....	1.2	.....	.....
July.....	33.6	6.7	.....	25.7	.....	.....
August.....	18.1	.....	.....	1.0	16.7	.....
September.....	21.8	.....	.....	.....	21.0	.....
October.....	50.3	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....
November.....	14.5	.....	.....	.....	14.3	.....
December.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915						
January.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1
June.....	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7
July.....	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0
August.....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1
September.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.8
October*.....	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9

* From the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, November 27, 1915, based upon an advance report by the Bureau. In case of the imports there was a sum of 12 millions received from the "Orient."

end during July, 1914. The second phase of this export movement began during the latter part of July and came to an end in November, 1914. Chart IV shows two peaks to the general movement, the first being in June and the second in October, 1914. August appears as the lowest point between the two sections. The two maxima will partly serve to distinguish the two phases of the same general movement; and further to distinguish them we may note that the destination of the gold in the first export movement—that from May to July, 1914—was France; while the destinations of the second were Great Britain, and Canada for the credit of Great Britain.

This is not the place to dwell upon causes, nor would such a procedure comport with the point of view assumed at the very start of this discussion; but for the sake of distinguishing these two

CHART IV.—GOLD IMPORTS (CONTINUOUS LINE) AND EXPORTS (DOTTED LINE) OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS,
JULY, 1910—SEPTEMBER, 1915



movements, it may be well to touch for a moment upon some of the more patent factors in the exportation of gold during May and June, 1914. At the very beginning of this discussion reference was made to the industrial depression in the United States during the winter and spring of 1914 and the effect of this depression upon the foreign trade. It will be recalled that imports of merchandise had substantially increased while exports of merchandise had considerably decreased; and that in consequence of this condition the balance of merchandise accounts in Europe, with which to pay interest on capital borrowed and charges against us for freight and travel, was much reduced. Thus in March, 1914, domestic exports and imports were nearly equal; while in April, May, June, and July, imports exceeded exports of domestic merchandise. Such a condition for an equally long period does not appear at any other time during the five years. The net result was that the excess of merchandise exports during the first six months of the calendar year 1914 was but 47 millions as compared with 267 millions in the same period of 1913; and this is probably to be taken as one factor in the gold movement of May and June, 1914. But whatever factors were at work either here or abroad to induce the May and June export of gold to France, the second export movement from July to December, 1914, coincides so closely with the beginning of the war, and the heavy selling of American securities by foreign investors in the panic which followed the declaration of war, that it must be considered as one of the effects of the war.

Throughout December, 1914, and January, 1915, the gold movement was not far from normal; but in February the present import movement of gold began. It has continued through all the succeeding months, and is still at full tide. June and August appear as high points, with imports of 52.3 and 61.6 millions, respectively; but the advance reports for October, 1915, indicate that those figures will be surpassed. If these reports prove to be correct, we have imported during that month some 79 millions of gold. From the monthly statements of gold importation it would appear that from January 1, 1915, to October 1, 1915, the net gain in gold has been 253 millions. It will be observed that until August, 1915, the bulk of this gold came from Canada, and probably represents the

return of the gold which in 1914 went to Ottawa. In August, however, 40 millions came from Great Britain directly, and in October another 56 millions came from that source. An interesting feature of the import movement is the arrival, during last August and September, of some 16 millions from Australia. This heavy importation of gold is undoubtedly connected with the heavy exportation of commodities since December, 1914.

F. CHANGES IN THE SHIPPING FACILITIES¹

The present section deals with the changes in the tonnage registered under the American flag since the beginning of the war. It is desirable to show the relation of the act of Congress of August 18, 1914, to the antecedent acts which it modified; and then to note the condition of the American merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade before the war and the subsequent changes.

The Ship Registry act of August 18, 1914, was an amendment of the fifth section of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912; and also of sec. 4131 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The fifth section of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, is itself an amendment of sec. 4132 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Sec. 4131 of the Revised Statutes reads in part as follows:

Vessels registered pursuant to law and no others, except such as shall be duly qualified according to law for carrying on the coasting or fishing trade, shall be deemed vessels of the United States, and entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such vessels; but no such vessel shall enjoy such benefits and privileges longer than it shall continue to be wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States or a corporation created under the laws of any of the states thereof, and be commanded by a citizen of the United States. And all the officers of vessels of the United States who shall have charge of a watch, including pilots, shall in all cases be citizens of the United States. The word "officers" shall include the chief engineer and each associate engineer in charge of a watch on vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam; and after the first day of January, 1897, no person shall be qualified to hold a license as a commander or watch officer of a merchant vessel of the United States who is not a native-born citizen, or whose naturalization as a citizen shall not have been fully completed.²

¹ This section was written after the main body of the article was in type.

² *Federal Statutes Annotated*, Vol. VII, 10.

The foregoing section of the Revised Statutes is the act of December 31, 1792, as amended June 26, 1884, and May 28, 1896. Sec. 4132 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Vessels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, and vessels which may be captured in war by citizens of the United States, and lawfully condemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, being wholly owned by citizens, and no others, may be registered as directed in this Title.¹

By act of Congress May 10, 1892, the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to register foreign-built ships, then in established lines of freight or passenger business from a port of the United States, providing those ships were of 8,000 tons burden and could maintain a speed of 20 knots. This privilege was limited to those ships 90 per cent of whose stock was held by citizens January 1, 1890; and such citizens must obtain complete transfer of title. A further restriction provided that American owners who should seek to transfer such vessels must have built, or contracted to build, in American shipyards, a tonnage equal in the aggregate to that transferred to American registry; and each ship so built must not be less than 7,000 tons burden.²

Under the act of Congress which became a law August 24, 1912, and provided for the opening, maintenance, and government of the Panama Canal, sec. 4132 of the Revised Statutes was amended by sec. 5 of that act to read as follows:

Vessels built within the United States and belonging wholly to citizens thereof; and vessels which may be captured in war by citizens of the United States and lawfully condemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States; and seagoing vessels, whether steam or sail, which have been certified by the Steamboat Inspection Service as safe to carry dry and perishable cargo, not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry, wherever built, which are to engage only in trade with foreign countries or with the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila, being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or a corporation organized and chartered under the laws of the United States or any state thereof . . . and no others, may be registered as directed in this title.³

¹ *Federal Statutes Annotated*, Vol. VII, 12.

² *Ibid.*, 12-13.

³ *Ibid.*, 1914 Supplement, p. 373.

The act of August 24, 1912, also provided that such ships so registered should not engage in the coastwise trade; and that materials necessary to build or repair vessels in the United States might be imported free of duty.

The act of August 18, 1914, passed after the outbreak of the war, is in three sections. It is very brief, and may be given in full. It reads as follows:

An Act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1.—That the words “not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry” in section five of the Act entitled “An Act to provide [here follows the long title of the Act of August 24, 1912] are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2.—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized whenever in his discretion the needs of foreign commerce may require, to suspend by order, so far and for such length of time as he may deem desirable, the provisions of law prescribing that all the watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for the foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States.

Under like conditions, in like manner, and to like extent the President of the United States is also hereby authorized to suspend the provisions of law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under this Act.

SEC. 3.—This Act shall take effect immediately.¹

The foregoing act became a law August 18, 1914. The necessary executive order was issued September 5, 1914, and provided that present watch officers of vessels admitted to registry under the act might be retained for seven years. Vacancies might be filled with anyone, citizen or alien, for a period of two years; but after the expiration of two years, vacancies should be filled with citizens of the United States. The provisions requiring survey and measurement by officers of the United States were also suspended for two years.²

Such is the Ship Registry act of 1914, and the antecedent acts which it modified. Now the condition of the shipping of the United States engaged in the foreign trade, prior to July 1, 1914, is

¹ *Federal Statutes Annotated*, Pamphlet Supplement for January, 1915, p. 115.

² *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, XCIX, 720.

shown by the following table, taken from the 1914 report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States.

Classification of Tonnage	Number of Ships	Tonnage
Steam shipping.....	868	720,609
Sailing vessels.....	444	224,073
Barges.....	1,049	121,709
Total.....	2,361	1,066,391

Turning now to Tables XV and XVI, it is seen that since the passage of the act of August 18, 1914, and down to December 18, 1915, 171 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 583,733 had been transferred to American registry. Of this number, 136 with an aggregate tonnage of 551,430 were freighters, tankers, or passenger ships, propelled by steam or gasoline. The effect of these transfers is to increase, by 76 per cent, the aggregate steam tonnage engaged in the foreign trade.¹ The largest transfers were made by the United Steel Products Company and the Standard Oil Company. The former transferred 10 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 48,231; the latter transferred 26 ships (all tankers) with an aggregate tonnage of 134,032. It is also perceived that most of the transfers have been from German and British registry. Of the 31 ships transferred from German registry, 25 with an aggregate tonnage of 127,703 were tank steamers belonging to the Standard Oil Company. It is also worthy of note that 39 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 237,752 are ships of over 5,000 tons burden; and that 40 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 217,003 (nearly 40 per cent of the steam tonnage transferred) are less than five years old, having been built since 1910.

¹ This computation does not take into consideration the destruction of 5 steamships with a total tonnage of 16,176 since transfer of registry. Among these is the "Dacia."

TABLE XV*

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES CARRIED BY SHIPS
OF AMERICAN REGISTRY AND BY SHIPS OF FOREIGN REGISTRY,
BY FISCAL YEARS, JULY 1, 1910—JUNE 30, 1915

(The figures denote millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
IMPORTS					
American.....	140.2	163.6	185.0	193.4	271.7
Foreign:					
Austrian†.....		20.9	22.9	24.3	3.0
Belgian.....	49.5	39.3	33.6	35.4	7.0
British.....	718.3	782.3	866.3	849.0	690.2
Dutch.....	52.3	61.4	68.5	68.7	124.6
French.....	81.6	99.4	104.1	111.1	67.6
German.....	204.6	206.7	223.2	241.3	31.0
Italian.....	25.6	19.3	26.7	34.6	48.9
Japanese.....	42.5	48.0	57.5	55.3	68.0
Norwegian.....	49.0	44.8	44.8	66.4	114.7
All other.....	57.4	51.4	50.9	47.4	83.2
Total foreign.....	1,281.3	1,373.9	1,408.9	1,533.9	1,238.9
EXPORTS					
American.....	125.5	143.0	174.3	158.2	272.5
Foreign:					
Austrian†.....		33.6	38.3	35.0	0.8
Belgian.....	19.7	15.0	15.6	12.3	15.2
British.....	1,011.4	1,089.5	1,104.2	1,162.3	1,384.0
Dutch.....	82.0	80.7	90.3	84.5	108.3
French.....	63.9	59.4	61.0	61.0	121.5
German.....	219.8	232.5	274.3	278.8	18.9
Italian.....	32.9	33.2	38.6	38.0	74.8
Japanese.....	15.5	23.0	27.1	25.6	36.0
Norwegian.....	42.2	47.2	55.6	62.1	151.1
All other.....	110.6	78.6	82.9	81.6	208.2
Total foreign.....	1,598.3	1,693.2	1,848.3	1,841.8	2,119.2

*This table includes only the values of imports and exports carried by steamships. The amount carried by sailing ships is, of course, very small.

† Austrian shipping not separately stated prior to July 1, 1911.

TABLE XVI*

EFFECT OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 18, 1914, UPON
THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE
ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE

I. NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS TRANSFERRED TO
UNITED STATES REGISTRY

Classification	Number	Gross Tonnage
Sailing ships.....	29	29,622
Steam ships:		
Freighters.....	68	232,924
Passenger.....	30	133,126
Tankers.....	38	185,380
Pleasure craft.....	6	2,681
Total.....	171	583,733

2. CLASSIFICATION OF STEAMSHIPS (PLEASURE CRAFT EXCEPTED)
BY FLAG UNDER WHICH THEY WERE FORMERLY REGISTERED

Flag under Which Formerly Registered	Number	Gross Tonnage
British.....	74	315,510
German.....	31	151,452
Belgian.....	2	5,106
Danish.....	6	17,019
Norwegian.....	4	13,216
Cuban.....	5	17,401
Mexican.....	7	7,986
Greek.....	1	4,471
Dutch.....	1	3,153
Roumanian.....	1	5,275
Uruguayan.....	1	1,352
Brazilian.....	1	2,199
French.....	1	3,932
Ecuadorean.....	1	3,358
Total.....	136	551,430

* This table is based upon a personal communication from the Bureau of Navigation. This letter, dated December 18, 1915, sets forth in detail all the transfers of registration under the act of August 18, 1914, which had taken place up to that date.

TABLE XVI—*Continued*3. CLASSIFICATION OF STEAMSHIPS (PLEASURE CRAFT EXCEPTED)
BY GROSS TONNAGE

	No. of Ships	Gross Tonnage
Less than 1,000 tons gross.	5	3,135
Over 1,000 tons, but less than 2,000. . . .	11	17,602
Over 2,000 tons, but less than 3,000. . . .	19	47,955
Over 3,000 tons, but less than 4,000. . . .	31	105,502
Over 4,000 tons, but less than 5,000. . . .	31	139,484
Over 5,000 tons, but less than 6,000. . . .	21	109,616
Over 6,000 tons, but less than 7,000. . . .	9	57,677
Over 7,000 tons, but less than 8,000. . . .	8	60,386
Over 8,000 tons.	1	10,073
Total.	136	551,430

4. CLASSIFICATION OF STEAMSHIPS (PLEASURE CRAFT EXCEPTED)
BY AGE

	No. of Ships	Gross Tonnage
Built prior to 1890.	11	22,129
Built between 1890 and 1895.	21	63,250
Built between 1895 and 1900.	12	34,059
Built between 1900 and 1905.	21	85,685
Built between 1905 and 1910.	31	129,304
Built between 1910 and 1915.	40	217,003
Total.	136	551,430

Can the facts set forth in the preceding discussion be summarized briefly? In a general way, yes. Perhaps the foreign trade of the United States since the beginning of the war may be characterized thus: an extraordinary development of the export trade and, during the last half of the period, an extraordinary importation of gold; a great reduction in the foreign trade with the Central Powers and a remarkable increase in the trade with the Entente and with the neutral countries. Breadstuffs have wrested from cotton the place of premier export, while at present, manufactures of iron and steel seem to challenge the leadership of the foodstuffs. Munitions of war are now going forward at an unprecedented rate. Imports are nearly normal, but are completely overshadowed by the exports.

How long can the United States continue to sell more than they buy?

LEWIS C. SORRELL